# The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy

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THE OFFICIAL FEDERAL JOURNAL of the ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS of AUSTRALIA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

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June 29, 1957

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#### **EXAMINATIONS**

Preliminary Examination: commences November 20. Entries close November 6.

Final Examination: commences August 26. Entries close August 5.

Intermediate Examination: commences November 4. Entries close October 14.

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The next Qualifying Examination will commence at the University of Sydney on Thursday, August 15, 1957.

Time Table

Pharmaceutics I—Thursday, August 15, Morning. Pharmaceutics II—Friday, August 16, Morning. Prescription Reading—Friday, August 16, Afternoon.

Pharmaceutical Arithmetic-Monday, August 19. Afternoon.

Practical work commences on Tuesday, August 20. Entry forms are available from the Board only. Fee for part or whole of the examination is £3/3/ Applications close with the last post on July 8,

Watch this column for further announcements.

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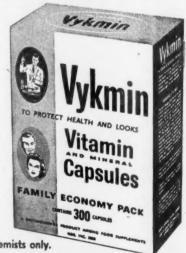
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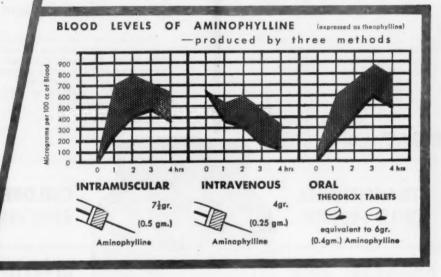
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June 29, 1957

## Intra-Professional Relationships

RESCRIBER and dispenser are reciprocals in the bringing of medicines to those requiring them. Chemist and doctor, chemist and dentist, chemist and veterinary surgeon, provide services which are complementary and supplementary in this respect. Each has a particular sphere of operation, and none should impinge on the activities of the other, where these are clearly delineated.

Members of each profession should work together harmoniously with those of the other professions. It is in the common interest that they should do this. A pharmaceutical chemist is a professional man in his own right. He is not subservient to, nor should he consider himself superior to, members of other pro-fessions, remembering always that he is esteemed for the type of service he personally gives and the standard of his own conduct. These are the things that mark the standing of any person in a community.

In his relations with the medical profession a pharmaceutical chemist has certain rules laid down for him in his Code of Ethics. He is told, for example:

1. He shall not discuss the therapeutic effect of a

prescription with a patient;
2. He shall not disclose the details of any prescription

to the patient;

3. He shall not discuss clinical or chemical diagnostic features of any disease or ailment with a patient under medical treatment.

medical treatment.

To these may be added the provision that he shall not enter into any secret agreement with a member of the medical profession intended to bring benefit to him, to the exclusion of all other members of his profession. The whole basis of professional conduct is that a person to whom a prescription has been issued has perfect liberty to have it dispensed at any pharmacy whatsoever, and that this principle is destroyed if agreements between medical practitioners and pharmaceutical chemists exist to limit this free choice on the part of the patient. the part of the patient.

It is to be expected that medical practitioners also have certain rules of conduct laid down for them.

A medical practitioner should never criticise to a patient the actions of a chemist. He should not discuss with a patient the price charged for medicines prescribed for the patient, nor should he act in any manner unbecoming in a member of one profession

manner unbecoming in a member of one profession in relationship to another.

Generally speaking, we do not need precise rules in our Codes of Ethics to indicate to us what is right and proper. Instinctively we should all know whether a particular action is charitable and kind, or whether it is mean and despicable.

If, unfortunately, a dispute should occur, what should be done about it? The answer is clear. Have it out man to man in the first place. There is seldom a difference that cannot be settled, if approached frankly by two reasonable persons wishing to reach a rapprochement.

If this obviously correct course fails, the professional organisations should be called in to assist. Members,

however, should not expect the Society or Guild to settle inconsequential minor squabbles. It is good for them, and for all concerned, to make a personal stand in the first instance for their own rights and to appeal for help only when that approach fails. By personally handling all problems on the spot there is a much greater hope of healing the breach.

There is published in this issue of the Journal a remarkably good article from the pen of a Canadian writer dealing with relationships between the pharmaceutical chemist and the veterinary surgeon. The picture disclosed presents a set of conditions singularly akin to those prevailing in this country.

Here, as in Canada, veterinarians and chemists are not ad idem. They are in dispute. This could end in being disastrous, and it is time they came closer together. While they remain apart; until they resolve differences; until there is agreement in regard to their respective functions, other interests will reap the benefit at their expense.

It is not beyond the limits of reasonable expectation that the respective functions of both should be clearly defined for the future.

Some pharmaceutical chemists, we know, diagnose and treat the ailments of animals. Some veterinary surgeons openly sell animal medicines and farming requisites from shops.

In some centres where there are both chemist and veterinary surgeon in practice, the veterinary surgeon supplies all medicines from his own stock, and never issues a prescription, and, so far as the law permits, the chemist is in opposition. This is wrong. This is why there should be joint discussions to seek a way out. It is high time that there was a mutual realisation out. It is high time that there was a mutual realisation of the fact that conditions are changing materially. In the past there has been a pathetically inadequate veterinary service for a great stock-raising primary producing country such as ours. The stock owner, as a matter of necessity, has had recourse to the pharmaceutical chemist for advice and treatment of his animals, his alternative being to let them die. In some instances the chemist, in the absence of any services from a qualified veterinary practitioner has performed. from a qualified veterinary practitioner, has performed an exceedingly good job.

In some country areas where there has been no veterinary surgeon, the chemist may have made a special feature of this service and will be loth to surrender part of it. Chemists have always sustained their right to prescribe and supply medicines for the treatment of minor ailments of common occurrence in human beings, and it is reasonable that they should cling to the same privilege in regard to animals. They will, however, realise that, with changing conditions and an ever-increasing number of veterinary surgeons serving the country, they cannot usurp the functions of the veterinary surgeon. They will, however, demand that as a quid pro quo they should be given full recog-nition as the dispensers and sellers of veterinary medicines. These matters should be taken up at official levels and not permitted to drift.

## THE MONTH

# News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

#### The Danger of Unguarded Poisons

Not a week passes without a number of children being admitted to hospital suffering the effects of poisons accidentally swallowed.

As example of this there is a report in the Journal this month of two small children entering the Adelaide Children's Hospital within the month after consuming large quantities of sulpha tablets.

Hospitals are called upon also to apply remedial treatment to scores of adults who are poisoned.

Statistics are not available and will never be available to indicate precisely how many such cases are treated in public institutions and by private medical practitioners.

The number, however, if known, would be alarming. It is not surprising therefore that responsible authorities are concerned and that moves are being made to inaugurate a safety campaign.

The Ethical Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales at a recent meeting considered plans for publicity directed to the objective of greater care in homes in relation to the custody of poisons.

Health Departments in some States have circulated booklets prepared for the purpose of educating householders in this very important matter. The Pharmacy Board of South Australia is initiating an experiment in the use of warning caps and labels. Pharmaceutical manufacturers have been considering the matter of propaganda for distribution through pharmacies.

The questions is of sufficient importance to warrant serious attention. It appears likely that this will be given, the problem having been discussed at a Federal level recently by the Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations, Mr. K. G. Attiwill, and the Executive of the Pharmaceutical Association. This is a question of public service in which pharmaceutical chemists and their organisations are directly interested and in which they can offer efficient participation. The objectives are praiseworthy and directed to the saving of human lives.

#### Tranquillisers and Alcohol

Warnings from U.S.A. indicate that there are dangers involved in taking tranquillising drugs with alcohol. "The Mail," Brisbane, recently published a report from Los Angeles that at San Francisco's Langley Porter Clinic three University of California researchers gave about four "jiggers" of whisky each to 18 alcoholics

and told them to lie down on a surgical table. Most of the subjects complied and made no fuss.

A week later they were given the whisky with Chlorpromazine. Some lay down promptly, went to sleep and snored loudly; others became loud and boisterous; some were gay and irresponsible; most had slurred speech.

By blood tests the researchers found that the drug had not only increased the effect of alcohol, but had actually boosted the amount circulating in the blood and brain, and had altered the chemical process by which the body breaks down alcohol.

Tests on medical students with Chlorpromazine, Meprobamate, Reserpine, and an antihistamine, Phenergan, coupled with alcohol produced still more bizarre effects.

The conclusion reached by the researchers was that it was imperative for the millions of U.S. persons taking tranquillising drugs—an estimated 48 million prescriptions in 1957—to be careful of their drinking when driving, or when near potentially dangerous machinery.

#### Pharmacognosy and the Humanities

In an address to students, assembled at the Fifteenth Conference of the Bristol Pharmaceutical Students' Association, held at Bristol, England, recently, Mr. E. J. Shellard, lecturer in Pharmacognosy, Bristol School of Pharmacy, referred to the value of the inclusion of humanities subjects in the curriculum.

It was high time, he said, that the educational system should be organised to produce men and women who could appreciate both science and the arts. Only then could Britain be spoken of as an educated nation.

Mr. Shellard declared that many professional bodies had already, by disregarding in their syllabuses the more liberal studies, set a pattern he deplored. The Pharmaceutical Society was now given a unique opportunity for a complete re-appraisal of its educational policy. Opportunities should be given to the student, both by the content of the syllabus and by the nature of the time table, to develop his interest in cultural activities. Student Associations themselves had a responsibility in that respect. A cultural approach would give to them a more positive function than they had had in the past.

#### An "Australian" Pharmacy in Jersey

Mr. Ken Jarvie, son of Mr. Jarvie, of the State Branch of the Guild in New South Wales, has sent the accompanying photograph of a pharmacy which caught his eye when he was in Jersey, Channel Islands, recently.



Being interested, Mr. Jarvie made some enquiry of the proprietor as to the significance of the store's name. It appears that the original owner to start the business was aware that the French were not very popular with some of the people of the Jersey community and, by the same token, the English were not popular with others. He therefore searched for an appellation which would offend none and decided upon the word "Australian." Mr. Jarvie adds the comment that the present owner finds this all most amusing and would not change the name now, because through the length and breadth of Jersey the people refer to his shop as "The Australian Stores." He makes the suggestion that if a manufacturer were looking for an export market, he might get his line into this shop to test the reaction of the consumers.

#### Professional Status Not Depressed by Business Activities

The biggest fault a retail pharmacist found in newly qualified students today, said Mr. A. Aldington (Chairman of the National Pharmaceutical Union), was lack of personality or even of a pleasant manner of dealing with the public.

Mr. Aldington was replying to a question by a delegate at the Fifteenth Conference of the Bristol Pharmaceutical Students' Association, held recently.

Mr. Aldington said the status of the pharmaceutical chemist as a professional person in the eyes of the public and of his medical colleagues was as high today as it had ever been. The need for business acumen and the maintenance of trading activities were still essential in the pharmacist's service to the public, both from an economic point of view and because it was expected by the public at large.

Then followed the following interesting statement:—
"This had become evident to the small band of chemists who, after the inception of the National Health Service, had decided to provide a dispensing service

only. Most of them had now widened their scope to provide the complete pharmaceutical service historically expected of a pharmaceutical chemist."

#### Poisons Centres

The establishment of Poisons Centres for the identification or recognition of poisons accidentally taken or administered has been much discussed recently.

The increase in the number of poisonings from tablets and pills emphasises the need for some organisation to provide quickly information concerning the poison which has been taken.

Many hospitals in Australia have some machinery in operation to aid in the determination of treatment to be applied, but there is no well equipped agency established anywhere in the Commonwealth, so far as we are aware, for this purpose.

In a safety campaign this should be one of the matters considered, and in particular it should be stressed that competent well trained personnel should be employed. A service of this kind could present many hazards unless such a precaution is taken.

The Editor of "The American Journal of Pharmacy" had some useful comments to make in this regard recently.

In an editorial in that Journal it was reported that a programme was recently announced on the West Coast of the U.S.A. which would endeavour to place at various police headquarters a sample board of capsules, tablets, etc., illustrative of each of the so-called Dangerous Drugs which might be involved in poisoning or criminal cases. Opposition to this plan was registered by officials of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, an action in which the writer concurred.

He went on to say that on the surface it appeared that co-operation between organised pharmacy and the Police would be highly desirable, but more critical examination revealed a number of potential hazards which could do irreparable damage to pharmacy and to its public and professional relations.

Objections stated included:-

that the identification of a drug purely on the basis of shape, size and colour was unscientific and hazardous. While it was a common belief on the part of the layman that a chemist or medical practitioner could identify a drug simply by looking at a capsule or a tablet, it was rarely possible to do so with any certainty. To use such a snap method as a basis for the selection of an antidote for a poison or for the institution of police action was inconceivable.

Equally serious objection was taken by the writer to this procedure for identification in alleged criminal cases. He said: "We have ourselves seen some excellent evidence of typical police methods wherein pharmacy students, who were guilty of nothing more than having some physician's samples of drugs in their possession—and these not dangerous—were incarcerated on the suspicion of being drug addicts. Such is the kind of performance that could be expected by persons not having scientific or technical training whatsoever."

#### Chemists' Federation and the Restrictive Trade Practices Act in Great Britain

The Registrar of the Restrictive Practices Court has been instructed to take, among the first cases that come before it, agreements involving registrable restrictions in relation to proprietary medicinal preparations and their distribution through only approved wholesalers and retailers (i.e. Chemists' Federation), reports "The Chemist and Druggist."

These instructions were issued to the Registrar by the Board of Trade on April 16. The formal commencement of proceedings is by the issue of a notice of reference in respect of the agreement concerned, and notices of reference are being issued in the next few weeks. The Court has to decide whether or not the restriction contained in any agreement and by virtue of which it is registrable is contrary to public interest.

# International Non-Proprietary Names for Drugs

In the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board on its work in 1956, reference is made to the adoption of International non-proprietary names for drugs.

In a report issued in 1949, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations expressed concern at the confusion caused by the constant appearance of new narcotic drugs, designated either by their complicated and variable chemical formulae, or by innumerable trade names.

In its report for 1956 it suggested to governments that with a view to simplfying the work of the National Control Services they should only employ as the customary name for those drugs the International Non-proprietary Names given them by the World Health Organisation. The report of the Permanent Central Opium Board says that the confusion has become even greater during recent years.

By May, 1956, no fewer than 22 narcotic drugs, synthetic or natural, designated solely by chemical descriptions almost unusable in practice, or by registered trade names, had not yet been given International non-proprietary names. The Board was, therefore, pleased to learn that French authorities had recently taken the initiative towards making good these deficiencies and had submitted proposals to the World Health Organisation.

#### Chemists Criticised

Public Relations Replies

"Insurance News," October-December, 1956, published an article called "We are not all honest." This con-

tained an article which cast a slur against doctors and chemists in the National Health Scheme.

The attention of the Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat was drawn to the article, and a reply by Mr. Keith Attiwill, the Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations, was published in the June, 1957, issue of their publication.

Mr. Attiwill's article was headed: "Good public relations pays—your family chemist."

In this article Mr. Attiwill pointed out that considering the rapid growth and complexity of the health service remarkably few cases of fraud had occurred. This reflected the high character of the medical and pharmaceutical professions.

The Guild Public Relations policy was based upon the sound premise that "what is best for the public is best for the chemist." Chemists insisted, before they would dispense "free" medicines, that only one standard of medicine should be supplied—the best.

Emphasis was placed in the article on the need for service by the professions. It was pointed out that no enterprise has a prescriptive right to success; success must be earned by service to the public. Behind public confidence in the chemist was a public relations story, based upon the principle that good business efficiently performed is the best recipe for gaining customers and keeping them happy.

#### Prominent British Chemist for Perth (W.A.) Hospital

Our London correspondent comments that the appointment of Mr. A. E. Footitt, F.P.S., D.B.A., as chief pharmacist at the Royal Perth Hospital, Western Australia, will be a great loss to London pharmacy. Mr. Footitt has been chief pharmacist at the Royal Northern Hospital, London, since 1939. He served a retail apprenticeship and qualified from Birmingham, where he was trained by Professor Berry.

Mr. Footitt succeeded the late Herbert Skinner, a past President of the Pharmaceutical Society, in this important appointment. He also succeeded Mr. Skinner as Secretary of the North Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, which has a large membership of around 700 and is the Society's largest Branch in England and Wales.

As a mark of his services to the Branch he was appointed Chairman two years ago. He has also served on the London Pharmaceutical Committee. Mr. Footitt has been a most popular member in pharmaceutical circles in London, and his presence both among hospital pharmacists and branch work will be greatly missed. Mrs. Footitt is a trained nurse, and will sail with her husband and three children at the beginning of August.



#### EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

#### ARTICLES

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- e What is a Poison?
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# RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPY

By E. H. Belcher, M.A., Ph.D.

Abstract of an Address given to the Pharmaceutical Association, London.

(Reprinted from The Pharmaceutical Journal, March 2, 1957.)

Some of the most fruitful applications of radioactivity lie in the field of medical diagnosis and therapy. During the past decade, the advent of the atomic reactor, making possible the production of a vast range of new artificially radioactive materials, has brought about a great increase in the number and scope of these applications, to the extent that there is now hardly an aspect of medical research or clinical practice which does not benefit from radioactive techniques. There can be no doubt that the future holds promise of even more farreaching advances.

The uses of radioactive isotopes in medicine fall conveniently into two groups. In the first, the radioactive materials are used simply as sources of radiation. Such applications are no more than extensions of long established therapeutic or diagnostic techniques which make use of the radiations from X-ray machines or radium, although they often allow a more efficient and better localised distribution of radiation dose than has hitherto been possible. In the second group of applications, use is made of the fact that the radioactive atoms of any element behave chemically in exactly the same way as do the normal inactive atoms of the element. behaviour of any substance in the living body may thus be followed by administering a small quantity of the substance prepared in a radioactive form, and fol-lowing the fate of this "labelled" material by observing the radiations which it emits. Such tracer investigations are of great value in medical diagnosis and research. For example, radioactively labelled blood cells may be injected into the circulation in order to measure the life span of such cells; liver or kidney function may be investigated in terms of the excretion of labelled compounds in the bile or urine; the meta-bolism of drugs may be followed by administering them in a labelled form.

#### Principles of Nuclear Physics

Before discussing these techniques in greater detail, it is necessary briefly to review a few basic concepts of nuclear physics. The atom may be thought to comprise a small but heavy nucleus surrounded by a number of planetary electrons. The nucleus, wherein resides most of the mass of the atom, is built up from two types of fundamental particle—protons, each carrying a single positive electrical charge, and neutrons which are uncharged. The atoms of every chemical element may exist in a number of different forms, each with a different nuclear structure. The number of protons in the atomic nucleus—the atomic number—is constant for any one element, and characteristic of it, but the number of neutrons may vary. The total number of particles (protons and neutrons) in the nucleus is called the mass number; all atoms of a given element have the same atomic number, but their mass numbers may different mass numbers, that is, having different numbers of neutrons in the atomic nucleus, are described as isotopes of that element.

Isotopes may be either stable or unstable. Unstable isotopes revert sooner or later to some stable nuclear configuration with the emission of radiation, this process being described as radioactive disintegration or radioactive decay. The radiation emitted is in the form of charged particles of matter—alpha or beta particles—with which is sometimes released a certain amount of electromagnetic gamma radiation. Alpha particles are heavy positively charged particles travelling only a few centimetres in air or a small fraction of a millimetre in the tissues of the body. Beta particles are positively or negatively charged, and have the same mass as an electron; their range is of the order of a few metres in air or about 1 centimetre in the body tissues. Gamma radiation on the other hand is highly penetrating, and energetic gamma rays may pass through several feet of solid matter. Most artificially produced radioactive isotopes decay by beta emission.

To illustrate these principles, consider the element carbon whose atomic number is 6. Carbon has two stable isotopes with mass numbers 12 and 13 respectively, written symbolically <sup>13</sup><sub>6</sub>C and <sup>13</sup><sub>6</sub>C respectively. Since all atoms of carbon necessarily have the same atomic number, it is convenient to omit the subscript defining atomic number and refer to these isotopes

as simply "C and "C; some writers use the nomenclature C 12 and C 13. Naturally-occurring carbon contains 98.5 per cent. of "C and 1.5 per cent. of "C. Carbon also has two radioactive isotopes with mass numbers 11 and 14 respectively, both disintegrating by beta-decay. These are written "C and "C.

#### The Half-Life

The rate at which the atoms of a radioactive isotope undergo disintegration depends on the degree of instability of their nuclei. Radioactive decay follows an exponential law. After a certain time half of the radioactive atoms present in a sample will have undergone disintegration and half will remain; after a similar interval, half of those that remain will have disintegrated, leaving one-quarter. After three such half lives, one-eighth of the original activity will remain. Any isotope may thus be characterised by its half-life and by the type of radiation that it emits—its decay scheme. Isotopes may have half-lives ranging from a fraction of a second to many thousands of years, but to be of value in medical studies, an isotope must have a medium half-life, greater than a few hours and less than a few years, and it must also emit radiations which can readily be measured. A number of such isotopes are listed in the table; for a detailed list, the reader is referred to the tables of Bradford, and to the Isotope Catalogue issued by the Isotopes Division, Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell.

Radioactive isotopes are produced in a number of ways, all of which depend on the bombardment of inactive material by high energy protons, neutrons and other particles. Before the days of nuclear reactors, these high energy particles could only be produced in supervoltage particle accelerators such as the cyclotron. Only small amounts of radioactive isotopes could be produced with such machines, and the amount of radioactivity induced per unit weight of material—the specific activity—was often low. This often severely restricted the usefulness of the product. Nowadays, many radioactive isotopes are much more easily and cheaply produced by the irradiation of inactive material with neutrons in an atomic reactor. With the development of more powerful reactors, the specific activities available continually increase, and, with certain isotopes, chemical separation procedures can result in products that are almost free from inactive carrier. In the United Kingdom normal irradiation of solid materials is carried out by the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, but the preparation and dispensing of aqueous solutions of radioactive materials and other special preparations is the responsibility of the Radiochemical Centre, Amersham.

#### Measurement and Assay of Radioactivity

The use of radioactive isotopes in medicine involves the radioactive assay of samples of blood, excreta and tissue specimens, and, in many cases, the direct measurement in vivo uptake of radioactive materials in organs of the body. It is important, particularly in diagnostic procedures, that the radiation dose to the subject should be kept as low as possible, so that the methods used for detection of radiation and assay of radioactivity must be highly sensitive. A number of measurement techniques are available for the detection of radiation emitted during radioactive disintegration. Most of these depend on the fact that alpha and beta particles and also gamma rays cause ionisation when they pass through matter—that is to say, they eject planetary electrons from atoms lying along their tracks. In the ionisation chamber, the ionisation produced in a small volume of air is measured directly as a small electric current. In the Geiger-Müller counter, the ionisation associated with the passage of each particle is amplified to form a large electrical pulse, the pulses being then counted in an electronic device. The scin-

tillation counter operates on a different principle and relies on the fact that the passage of ionising particles through a luminescent medium causes small flashes of light which can be converted into electrical pulses by means of a photomultiplier tube. Because of its high sensitivity to gamma radiation, the scintillation counter has proved especially useful in medical applications. Ionising radiation can also be detected and measured by the blackening which it causes on photographic film—a property which is, of course, utilised in X-radiography.

The unit in terms of which amounts of radioactivity are measured—the curie—is based on early work with radium. It is found that of the atoms in one gramme of pure radium 3.7 x 10<sup>10</sup> undergo disintegration each second, and a sample of any other isotope that has this disintegration rate is said to contain 1 curie of that isotope. This is an inconveniently large unit for most practical purposes, so radioactivity is more commonly specified in millicuries or microcuries.

#### Control of Clinical Use

The administration of radioactive materials to human subjects in the U.K. is controlled by the Medical Research Council, to whom application must be made for permission to carry out work with radioactive materials. Maximum permissible doses for all isotopes materials. Maximum permissible doses for all isotopes are rigidly specified. These dosage levels are mainly based on experience with X-rays and radium over the past 50 years, the limiting factor being the radiation dose delivered to the body tissues, measured in röntgens. The röntgen, the unit of radiation dose, is defined in terms of the ionisation produced by the radiation in air under standard conditions. Experience has shown that a radiation dosage rate of 0.3 röntgens/week or less to the whole body may be continued for long periods without harm to the recipient. Work with radioactive isotopes is complicated by the non-uniform uptake of most isotopes in the body tissues, but it is argued that a body burden which does not result in a radiation dosage rate of more than 0.3 röntgen/week to any organ of the body is acceptable. On this basis, it has been possible to draw up recommendations of maximum permissible body burden for all commonly used isotopes; such recommendations are published under the aegis of the International Commission of Radiological Protection. Vigorous disciplinary measures must also be taken for the protection of personnel handling radioactive substances, especially in thera-peutic applications, and a Code of Practice incorporat-ing the recommendations of the Ministry of Health on this subject is in preparation.

#### Therapeutic and Diagnostic Uses

In so short an article it is impossible completely to list the many uses of radioactive isotopes in medical diagnosis and therapy; for a more detailed discussion, the reader is referred to standard textbooks and to the proceedings of the medical section of the United Nations Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held at Geneva in 1955, a short account of which has recently appeared.

In the field of radiotherapy, artificial radioactive isotopes have made possible many techniques which could not be realised with radium or X-rays. Curie amounts of "Co and MCs are widely used as solid sources in teletherapy apparatus in place of radium and make possible higher dosage rates at lower cost. Beta emitting isotopes such as "P and "Sr are used in the form of sheets and foils for surface application to irradiate the skin, the short range of the emitted beta radiation giving a highly localised dosage distribution. Other isotopes such as "Ta and "Au are used as wire or small cylinders for implantation in the solid state to irradiate tumours at various sites."

"Br in the form of an aqueous solution of sodium bromide is used to irradiate the urinary bladder in cases of bladder cancer, the solution being introduced into a latex bag previously placed in the bladder surgically. A colloidal solution of 100 Au is also used therapeutically in body cavities from which it does not freely diffuse out.

Other therapeutic techniques rely on metabolic functions to achieve localisation of the radioactive material in a particular tissue. For example, <sup>101</sup> I in the form of an aqueous solution of sodium iodide is given orally to treat hyperthyroidism or cancer of the thyroid, advantage being taken of the high uptake of iodine by the thyroid gland. In a similar way, the high uptake of phosphate by bone marrow is utilised in the treatment of polycythaemia and leukaemia by <sup>101</sup> P administered as sodium phosphate. These applications require millicurie amounts of radioactivity, and the disposal of active waste requires special consideration. Radioactive urine, faeces and dressings must be carefully collected, assayed and, if necessary, stored until their activity has decayed to a level safe for disposal.

#### Some Radioactive Isotopes Used in Medicine

Some	Radioactive	Isotopes	Used in Medicine
Isotope 3 H	Type of Radiation \$	Half-life 12.5y	More Important Uses Total booy water de- termination.
14 C	β	5600y	Red cell life span studies. Biochemical research.
24 Na	β, γ	15h	Sodium space mea- surement. Circulation studies.
32 P	3	14 <i>d</i>	Blood volume determination. Localisation of tumours. Superficial therapy.
42 K	β, γ	12h	Potassium space measurement.  Localisation of tumours.
51 Cr	β, γ	28d	Blood volume determination. Red cell life span studies.
59 Fe	β, γ	45 <i>d</i>	Iron metabolism studies.
60 Co	$\beta$ , $\gamma$	5.3y	Vitamin B <sub>12</sub> studies. Teletherapy.
74 As	$\beta$ , $\gamma$	17d	Localisation of tu-
82 Br	$\beta$ , $\gamma$	36h	Cavity therapy.
90 Sr	B	25y	Superficial therapy.
131 I	$\beta$ , $\gamma$	8.0d	Thyroid studies. Thyroid therapy.
137 Cs	$\beta$ , $\gamma$	33y	Teletherapy.
182 Ta	$\beta$ , $\gamma$	111 <i>d</i>	Implantation therapy.
198 Au	β, γ	2.7d	Implantation therapy. Cavity therapy.
	y—Year;	d—Day;	

Important as these therapeutic uses are, it is in the field of diagnostic medicine that improvements of technique are most marked at the present time. Among the many diagnostic applications of radioactive materials, a number deserve especial mention. An important group of techniques are those in which the volume

of a compartment of the body is measured by injecting a known amount of some radioactive material that mixes uniformly in the compartment. A sample is then withdrawn for radioactive assay, and the dilution of the injected material leads to a determination of its volume of distribution. For example, blood volume may be thus determined by the injection of red cells labelled in vitro with "Cr in the form of sodium chromate or "P as sodium phosphate. The measurement of sodium space or potassium space with "Na and "K, and total body water with water labelled with tritium, "H, depend on similar principles and all have clinical value. The radioactive dose used in these techniques is of the order of 10-100 microcuries, and they involve the radioactive assay of small samples of body fluids by sensitive Geiger-Müller or scintillation counting methods. Red cells labelled in vitro with "Cr or in vivo with "C are also used for studying the life span of the red cell in anaemias and other blood diseases.

Human serum albumin labelled in vitro with lab been used in a variety of diagnostic applications. Injected into the circulating blood it may be used to determine the blood volume by dilution analysis. Alternately by means of gamma-sensitive counters suitably placed over different parts of the body, it may be used to measure circulation time from one part of the body to another, or in the determination of cardiac output.

Another important group of diagnostic techniques make use of radioactive isotopes to detect or delineate the extent of tumours. "P-phosphate given orally will be taken up more rapidly by rapidly growing tumour tissue than by surrounding normal tissue, and this principle has been used to detect malignant tumours of the eye. Other substances, notably "I-diiodofluor-escein, "K and "As-arsenate, which are normally excluded from the brain by the blood-brain barrier, may be taken up by brain tumours. Such substances have been used with varying success to detect brain tumours by moving a scintillation counter over the intact skull and searching for regions of increased radioactive uptake.

Finally, mention must be made of the wide variety of metabolic and functional tests using radioactive materials which are of value in clinical practice and medical research. Some of these involve the radioactive assay of body fluids or excreta; others involve direct uptake measurements in organs of the body using suitably placed directional counters sensitive to the penetrating gamma radiation emitted by the isotopes chosen for such in vivo studies. <sup>138</sup>I is widely used to test thyroid function, most commonly in terms of the uptake of the isotope by the gland after a test oral dose. <sup>136</sup>Fe is valuable for the study of iron utilisation in the differential diagnosis of anaemias. The absorption from the gut of a test oral dose of vitamin B<sub>19</sub> labelled with <sup>166</sup>Co or other cobalt isotopes is used as a diagnostic test for pernicious anaemia. Other techniques use radioactive isotopes in tests of liver, kidney and respiratory function; the number of such uses is increasing rapidly.

There can be no doubt that the handling, dispensing and measurement of radioactive materials are tasks which require special skills, expensive instrumentation and rigorous discipline. In the past, the responsibility for these duties has rested mainly with the medical physics departments in the hospitals and institutions concerned, but it is also clear that as the use of radioactive isotopes extends, their dispensing will be increasingly under the control of the pharmacist, A number of radioactive preparations are at present listed in the United States Pharmacopoeia, while in the next edition of the British Pharmacopoeia it is planned to include two monographs on sodium radio-iodide and

two on sodium radio-phosphate, each compound being described as a solution and as an injection. It is to be expected that many more will follow.

(From the Physics Department, Institute of Cancer Research, Royal Cancer Hospital.)

#### RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES

#### Some Pharmaceutical Applications

(Abstract of an address by D. H. O. Gemmell given at a meeting of the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society, Edinburgh.)

"In the past 15 years great advances have been made in nuclear medicine. Such advances could be attributed partly to the increasing availability of radioactive isotopes and partly to the simplification of techniques, apparatus and training. Already the pharmacopoeia of the United States of America included a monograph on sodium radio-iodide solution and had an appendix dealing with the subject of radioactivity. The British Pharmacopoeia," he said, "would soon inclue monographs on iodine-131 and phosphorus-32 two of the most widely used radioactive isotopes in medicine. The pharmacist, particularly the hospital pharmacist, would in the near future be called upon to handle, dispense and measure radioactive materials for diagnostic and therapeutic use.

# SECTION



#### Pharmacists' Role

In the past, the introduction of new types of medicaments to the Pharmacopoeia had made it necessary for the pharmacist to acquire some knowledge of subjects previously considered to be outside his sphere without requiring him to become a specialist in that subject, and the use in medicine of radioactive isotopes as diagnostic and therapeutic agents did not mean that the pharmacist need necessarily become a nuclear physicist or a radiochemist. He should know, however, what they were, how they should be prepared, handled and dispensed, and the uses to which they were put.

Radioactive isotopes for medical purposes (or radiopharmaceuticals," said Mr. Gemmell, "were now available in many of the larger hospitals in Britain. Prior to 1946 radioactive isotopes were for all practical purposes unobtainable, but with the advent of the atomic pile or nuclear reactor their economic production had become relatively simple.

The diagnosis of disease, the treatment of disease and the investigation of body functions and drug metabolism were the three main medicinal uses of radioactive isotopes. Radioactive isotopes were also being used in ever increasing amounts of "tracers" or "labels" in biochemical, physiological, pharmacological and pharmaceutical research.

The number of neutrons which could be associated with a given number of protons in an atomic nucleus varied only between narrow limits, and only a few of the possible combinations gave stable configurations. If those stable nuclei in an element or in a compound of an element were bombarded with nuclear fragments, a nuclear transformation would be effected and some radioactive nuclei would be produced. Transformations had been effected using for example neutrons, protons, alpha particles or deutrons (the nucleus of deuterium atom, one proton and one neutron). Neutron bombardment in the nuclear reactor or the atomic pile provided the most efficient and economical method of radioactive isotope production, and the bulk of the artificial radioactive isotopes were obtained by exposing suitable stable isotopes to the intense neutron flux obtaining in the reactor. When a radioactive isotope had been purified a preparation suitable for diagnosis, therapy, or use as a "labelled" compound for a particular investigation The methods adopted for preparing was produced. labelled compounds were varied, and many organic substances, suitably labelled, were readily available commercially

The only property which distinguished a radioactive from a stable isotope was its property of emitting radiations.

#### Measuring Radiations

Radiations could be measured by means of gas counters, scintillation counters or photographic emulsions, and all radiations emitted by radioactive isotopes were potential health hazards. The human senses were unable to detect external radiations, and internal radiation damage would result from the inhalation, ingestion or absorption of radioactive materials. In the handling of radioactive isotopes which were intended for medicinal use as diagnostic or therapeutic agents, the risks as far as whole body irradiation effects were concerned were relatively small. As far as hospital laboratories were concerned, the hazard from external radiation only arose when initial supplies were received, and a suitable high activity area was usually reserved for initial dilution and dispensing. Contamination of the laboratory itself with radioactive materials would result in danger to the workers due to the inhalation of radioactivity in the form of dust from the benches and apparatus, and in addition even the slightest contamination of the strength of the slightest contamination of and apparatus, and in addition even the slightest contamination of the slightest contamination and dispensing.

nation would raise enormously the existing background count, making accurate work impossible. The techniques of the bacteriologist and the analytical chemist were usefully combined for the purpose of handling radioactive isotopes, and extremely strict regulations were applied to the conduct of laboratory work, with the margin of safety always as great as possible. Glassware must be reserved exclusively for isotopic work, and no apparatus such as pipettes or wash bottles which might encourage a mouth operation should be available in the laboratory.

Radioactive isotopes had well-established uses in the diagnosis and the treatment of disease. All that radioactive isotopes offered, however, which ordinary element or stable isotopes did not, was radiation. From the point of view of the treatment of disease they could only be expected to be of value where cells had to be destroyed. For therapy, they might be used as external or internal radiation sources. External sources of radiation were the concern of the radiotherapist. For internal therapy radioactive isotopes were chosen which would be selectively absorbed in the particular tissue requiring treatment.

#### Pharmaceutical Applications

The pharmaceutical applications of radioactive isotopes had been few in number, but some interesting problems had been studied. The efficiency of entericoated capsules and tablets had been investigated using radioactive sodium, and by a similar method the disintegration rates of tablets might be studied. The absorption of radioactive isotopes from various ointment bases had been used for purposes of comparison. In addition the metabolic fate and the distribution of drugs had been followed by means of isotopic methods, and those methods had in many cases simplified studies on the mechanism of drug action."—Chemist and Druggist, March 30, 1957.

#### RADIOTOXICITY

#### Biological Effects of Radiation

Recently in London the Institute of Biology held an open meeting to consider "Aspects of Radiotoxicity." The meeting was reported in Nature, April 13, 1957, and from this the following abstract of a contribution by Prof. J. Rotblat is taken.

The complexity of the problem was stated and emphasised. On the physical aspect alone, and confining the discussion to ionising radiations, there is a multitude of particles to consider, from electrons to fission fragments, with widely differing energies, penetrating powers and types of secondary reactions produced. Compared, however, with the chemical, biological and biochemical processes contributing to radiation damage, the nature of which is still obscure, the physics of radiation damage is fairly well understood. The passage of radiations through matter gives rise to excitation and ionisation of atoms and dissociation of molecules. All these contribute to the biological action, and for this reason it is necessary to consider the total energy transferred to matter rather than ionisation alone. The unit employed is the linear energy transfer (sometimes referred to as the L.E.T.), which is the amount of energy transferred per unit length of path of the ionising particles, usually measured in keV. per micron of tissue. This does not depend on the mass of the ionising particle, but only on its charge and velocity. The very marked variation with velocity explains the observed difference between the damaging action of

alpha particles, protons and electrons, of the same energy. But although different particles with the same value for the linear energy transfer produce the same biological effect, the relationship between the linear energy transfer and the biological damage, or the relative biological effectiveness (R.B.E.), is not at all straightforward. Prof. Rotblat quoted examples of biological processes, in some of which the biological damage increases with linear energy transfer, in others decreases with it, and in still others first increases and then decreases. These variations indicate the existence of different mechanisms of biological action.

Turning to the doses of ionising radiations to which man is nowadays exposed, Prof. Rotblat made a survey of the natural background of radiation, pointing out that this will differ depending on whether one considers the gonad dose, the dose to bone or to other tissue. In Great Britain the gonad dose is 0.1 r. per year, or 3 r. in 30 years; the bone dose is slightly greater and amounts to 8.5 r. during 70 years of life. Of the manmade radiations, the largest contribution is from diagnostic radiological examination. The Medical Research Council report gave a figure of 22 per cent. of the natural background, but more recent evidence indicates that the actual value may be 5-10 times higher, which would bring it in line with that in the United States. The fall-out from nuclear test explosions has up to now contributed very little so far as external radiations are concerned, but internal radiation gives rise to some concern. The effect of caesium-137 in the body, although quite small, has perhaps been dismissed too lightly, but the concentration of strontium-90 in bone is the more worrying factor.

All these doses appear quite safe when compared with the maximum permissible dose (M.P.D.) established by the International Commission on Radio-logical Protection, which amounts to 0.3 r. per week, or 150 times the natural background. It has, however, to be remembered that the maximum permissible dose was set up for people occupationally exposed, and on the assumption that only a small fraction of the population is so exposed. For the whole population the figure may have to be reduced by a factor of 10 or even 50, but there may be other reasons for lowering the maximum permissible dose. It is now becoming evident that the doubling dose for leukaemia may be much less than was thought. Another factor, which came to light only recently, is the shortening of life-span due to an acceleration of the natural processes of ageing. A survey of radiologists in the United States, showing a reduction of life-span by five years, may be statistically uncertain, but there is no doubt about this effect from experiments on animals. These experiments show that every irradiation results in some irreparable damage, and that the lethal dose gradually decreases with age. If this is extrapolated to human beings, it leads to an inherent limit of life-span due to the natural background of radiations. This limit may be 200 years or more, but the grim significance of this sort of speculation becomes apparent when applied to the present maximum permissible dose, which would reduce the life-span to about 30 years from the time exposure began. There seems, therefore, to be a good case for lowering the maximum permissible dose quite apart from the genetic hazards.

In subsequent discussion Prof. Rotblat explained that in the case of radio-iodine therapy in thyroid disease, treatment is now limited to patients of the older age group where tumour induction after many years is of less importance than in the younger age group. Physicians in Britain have been more conservative in accepting the possession of a Geiger counter as essential for their practice than has the medical profession in the United States. The contribution from short-lived isotopes used in medicine has been calculated to be very small.

# RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN TECHNICAL COLLEGES

Technical colleges are expected to play their part in developing the use by industry of radioactive substances, X-rays and gamma-rays. Courses of instruction or research in these fields, however, call for special precautions on the part of the colleges to protect students and staff involved. In a recent memorandum to local education authorities, the Minister of Education advises the appointment of technically competent safety officers to be specifically responsible for advice on radiological protection in colleges where radioactive materials are used. The memorandum advises the use of separate laboratories, reserved solely for radioactive work; the provision of secure and adequately shielded storage places for radioactive substances, and the installation of mechanical ventilation where there is risk of radioactive gases. Other suggestions refer to the necessity of controlling removal of materials from storage, their transport from place to place, and the disposal of radioactive wastes by methods which must be agreed upon with local authorities. Decontamination of equipment and clothing is also extremely important. Special precautions should be taken in the use of X-ray apparatus; and installations which are not completely protected should be placed in a separate room which should be unoccupied during exposure. The Minister refers particularly to the danger of exposure to gamma-rays. Because of the amount of protection required, it may often be impossible to provide indoor accommodation in which operation can safely be carried out, and it may therefore be necessary to conduct gamma-radiography in the open air in a roped-off area.—Nature, April 6, 1957.

#### WHAT IS A POISON?

There seems to be no uniformity of legal or scientific opinion on what constitutes a poison, as the American Medical Association's Committee on Toxicology discovered when they tried to define the term. Definitions of poisons presented in 11 current textbooks on pharmacology and medical jurisprudence were submitted by 25 leading pharmacologists. They were examined in conjunction with the legal definitions of 16 national and local government agencies in the U.S.A. and other countries.

They only showed that the various laws varied widely in their definitions. Those statutes which mentioned dosage values specified anything from 5 grains to 5 grams as the "destructive," "deadly" or "fatal" quantity for (adult) human life. Laws which did not use a quantitative definition were vague, indefinite and generally unsatisfactory. Specific chemicals classed as poisons were loosely described as "noxious," "deleterious" or "virulent poisons."

In Britain the statutory definition of a poison is beautifully simple—it is a substance that is named in the Poisons List. The implication is that in the eyes of the law anything not listed is not a poison, however toxic it may be.

The A.M.A. Committee had hoped to define and enumerate substances that they consider poisonous, but because they were not able to find a precise definition

to fit all circumstances, were reduced to recommending that any substance which, when improperly used, may produce harm by chemical action should be provided with an appropriate precautionary label. However, they are considering the adoption of a list of several hundred poisons compiled from international legal and trade sources.—Manufacturing Chemist, March, 1957.

#### THE DANGERS OF TRANQUILLISERS

A survey undertaken by H. A. Dickel and H. H. Dixon (J. Amer. Asso., 1957, 163, 422) shows that in 8200 patients being treated with tranquillising drugs there were 4100 instances of dangerous reactions. The patients studied were all of normal physical make-up and of at least average mental capacity. They were capable of working steadily, but complained of tension, worry and associated physiological disturbances. Of these, 7500 had taken some amount of tranquillising drug before coming under observation. The danger to the patient's physical health was shown by the appearance of allergic phenomena in 96, general toxic effects in 78, habituation in 72, severe liver disturbances in 31, other severe symptoms in 97, and death in four (including two suicides). The danger to emotional health was demonstrated by the 1700 instances in which serious problems were created in essentially normal people and 827 instances in which emotional illness was aggravated.

The accumulating pressure on the medical profession from the firms who produced and those who demanded those drugs, say the authors, constitutes a danger to the physician himself. Further, there was a grave danger to society in the idea that tensions should be reduced by techniques of relaxation and administration of drugs, instead of by the constructive effort required for satisfying needs and removing the causes of stress. It was necessary for the physician to keep himself well informed on the tranquillisers and to adjust his own thinking about their indications and limitations. Doctors, it is suggested, should consider urging the acceptance of tranquillising drugs as being just as much in need of legal restriction as any others, and demanding that the frequent giving of these drugs to patients by "well-meaning and friendly druggists" be curtailed. Research groups might be asked to make available special laboratory techniques for measuring as accurately as possible the best dosage for each individual patient from time to time, as they had with bromides, sulphonamides, hormones and antibiotics. Finally, pharmaceutical companies and their publicity departments should be urged to initiate public education about the tranquillisers.

#### Views of the World Health Organisation

In its seventh report (Techn. Rep. Ser., 1957, 116, 3) the World Health Organisation's Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs expresses the opinion that the tranquillisers and ataraxics, diverse in their chemical characteristics but similar in their central sedative action, must be classed as potentially habit-forming. In addition, there is some evidence that, under conditions of excessive use, a characteristic withdrawal syndrome can appear (Lemere, F., Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., 1956, 76, 205). In this respect, says the Committee, the tranquillisers and ataraxics resemble the barbiturates and should be subjected to national control. Further, their continuing clinical use should be followed very closely for an eventual evaluation of their relation to public safety.—Pharm. J.

#### A NEW ORGANOPHOSPHORUS INSECTICIDE

During the past 12 years a succession of organic phosphorus insecticides have been brought into commercial use. Schradan, parathion, systox and others are well-known substances. They are exceedingly toxic to insects, and some of them act as "systemic" poisons: entering the sap stream of the plant, they are carried into all its parts, rendering the foliage poisonous to insects that feed upon it. The most widely used of these materials in orchards has been parathion. But like most members of the group, this is highly poisonous to man, and therefore needs the greatest care in its application; and it is destructive to the beneficial predators, so that when used against the fruit tree red spider mite its immediate good effect is liable to be followed by an extensive build-up of the pest later in the season. Plant Protection Ltd. has now announced the production of a new chemical, 0,0-diethyl-S-(beta diethylamino) ethyl phosphorothiolate hydrogen oxalate, which is being marketed under the trade name of "Tetram" or "I.C.I. amiton." This substance again has a high toxicity to man, but as an insecticide it is claimed to be largely specific for red spider and other mites and for scale insects, and to have little effect on insect predators, so that the adverse after-effects of parathion do not occur. "Tetram" is systemic in its action, said to be effective at a dosage of 2 oz. per acre, and to be so persistent that a single application in the season is effective. So far it has been tested on a large scale chiefly against cotton-, citrus- and apple-infesting mites and scale infections. Permission to sell "Tetram" in most countries will be obtained later in 1957; supplies will be available to fruit growers in Britain this season.—Nature, April 13, 1957.

#### ATOMS FOR PEACE AWARD: PROF. NIELS BOHR

Prof. Niels Bohr, professor of theoretical physics at the University of Copenhagen, is to be the first recipient of the Atoms for Peace Award. He was unanimously selected from among 75 nominees representing 23 nations by the trustees of the Atoms for Peace Awards, meeting at the Massachusetts Institute for Technology on March 6. Atoms for Peace Awards, Inc., is a nonprofit-making corporation set up, in response to President Eisenhower's appeal at the Geneva Conference in July, 1955, as a memorial to Henry and Edsel Ford. The Award, which consists of a gold medal together with an honorarium of 75,000 dollars, is to be granted annually—without regard for nationality or politics—for outstanding contributions to the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Born in 1885 in Copenhagen, Dr. Bohr came to England in 1912 to work with Rutherford at the University of Manchester on theories of atomic radiation. In 1913 he began to publish a series of papers, in which he enunciated the model of the quantised atom with which his name is always associated. For his work on atomic structure and radiation theory he was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics in 1922. In 1916 Prof. Bohr. was appointed to the chair of theoretical physics at the University of Copenhagen. On his initiative the Institute for Theoretical Physics was opened there. He has since been its director.

In 1936 Prof. Bohr turned to nuclear physics and proposed a theory of nuclear reaction which successfully interpreted the experiments of Enrico Fermi and others on the interaction of neutrons with nuclei. During a visit to the United States in 1939, Prof. Bohr, in collaboration with Dr. J. A. Wheeler, contributed to the understanding of the nuclear fission observations

of Otto Hahn and Lise Meitner by identifying the fissile isotope as uranium-235. Prof. Bohr returned to his Institute in Denmark in 1940. In October, 1943, he was forced to flee his country, which had become occupied. He escaped to Sweden, hidden in a fishing boat, and from there he was flown in the bomb-bay of a Mosquito bomber to England. He went to the United States in December of that year to take part in the wartime atomic energy development. After the war Prof. Bohr returned to Copenhagen. In 1952 the Institute was selected as the temporary location for the theoretical group of CERN, the European organisation for nuclear research. This joint effort of 12 nations had an early advocate in Prof. Bohr, who held that responsibility for applying advances in atomic science to peaceful rather than warlike uses rests upon all peoples of all nations. CERN's activity continued under Prof. Bohr's direction until 1954 and was housed at the Institute until 1956. In 1955 the Danish Government established an Atomic Energy Commission to study the utilisation of atomic energy for scientific and industrial purposes, and appointed Prof. Bohr as its chairman.—Nature, April 6, 1957.

#### BEMEGRIDE IN BARBITURIC ACID POISONING

A. Louw and L. M. Sonne. (Lancet, 1956, 2, 961.) In severe cases of barbituric acid poisoning bemegride (Megimide) stimulated respiration and restored reflex activity, reduced coma and helped to bring about a safe state. It did not shorten the period of coma, hasten elimination of barbituric acid, or cause patients to recover consciousness at a higher blood-level of barbituric acid than normal. Bemegride induced electro-encephalographic changes before any clinical effect was seen. The results did not support the hypothesis that bemegride is a true antagonist of barbituric acid, as nalorphine is in morphine poisoning. They suggest that bemegride counteracts barbituric acid by a central stimulant action.—J. Pharm. Pharmacol. 4, 1957. 260.

## DELIRIOUS PSYCHOSIS AND CONVULSIONS DUE TO BEMEGRIDE

J. Kjaer-Larsen (Lancet, 1956, 2, 967). During the treatment of 50 acute cases of barbituric acid poisoning with bemegride, return of consciousness was followed by psychosis in 15 cases. Their onset was from the first to the fourth day after waking. Visual experiences predominated in the form of "black specks," smoke, or fire, and in several cases coloured patterns. Auditory hallucinations were less outstanding. There was an impairment of consciousness, deficient orientation and an inability to sleep. The psychotic states persisted for two to six days. The frequency of psychoses was higher after large doses of bemegride. The psychoses resembled intoxication due to mescaline and lysergic acid. Nine of the cases of psychoses occurred among 12 barbiturate addicts, while among 38 non-addicts there were only six cases of psychosis. These psychoses are apparently exogenous reactions provoked by bemegride in barbituric acid addicts. They resemble spontaneous withdrawal psychoses, but there are certain differences. During treatment with bemegride 16 of the 50 patients developed convulsions, four had from one to eight severe, typical grand-mal seizures, and 12 had petit mal.—J. Pharm. Pharmacol., 4, 1957, 260.



#### Zinc Cream and Compound Tincture of Benzoin

The following prescription was recently presented:-

R Compound Tincture of Benzoin Zinc Cream aa

Straight incorporation being impossible, several methods were tried and the following was finally adopted—

240 grs., by weight, of Compound Tincture of Benzoin were evaporated to 60 gr., by weight, and this concentrate, while still hot, was incorporated into 120 gr. of Wool Fat. When it had formed a creamy consistency 60 minims of water was added, which took some time to incorporate. 240 gr. of Zinc Cream was next added, the result being a light fawn cream.

If Solution of Calcium Hydroxide was substituted for water, emulsification appeared to be easier. Using a lower proportion of Wool Fat does not give as smooth a preparation.

R. Reilly,
 Pharmacy Department,
 The University of Sydney.

#### Neutral Zinc Cream

The following formula provides a cream which is compatible with basic dyestuffs (Aminacrine Hydrochloride, Crystal Violet, Brilliant Green) and also with Ichthammol:

Wool Alcohols	 		10 gr.
Arachis Oil	 	** **	110 gr.
Wool Fat	 		110 gr.
Zinc Oxide	 		150 gr.
Distilled Water	 		132 m.

The above quantities make 500 gr.

The following points may be of interest to pharmaceutical chemists, who may care to discuss such an alternative with their prescribers:

 The concentrations of Zinc Oxide, Wool Fat and Arachis Oil are identical with those of Zinc Cream, A.P.F.

- (ii) The content of water and the consistency of the cream are approximately those of Zinc Cream, A.P.F.
- (iii) The emulsion is of the w/o type.
- (iv) The formula no longer requires the Oleic Acid, as the Lime Water has been deleted.
- (v) The Wool Alcohols increase the water absorbing properties of the cream. This is important when dyestuffs in solution are added. (It is, however, quite possible to constitute the cream without the Wool Alcohols.)
- (vi) Liquid Neutral Zinc Cream may be prepared by fusing the above cream with Arachis Oil. One part of cream to three parts of oil is a suitable proportion.

#### Discolouration of Sodium Sulphacetamide Solution

When Sulphacetamide Eye Drops have been made for a day or so they become discolored to a pink, which gradually becomes darker pink or reddish, on keeping. Could you advise me as to the prevention of this coloration, or is it "just the nature of the beast"?

—A.W. (Vic.).

This problem was discussed in this column some few years ago.

The discoloration was demonstrated as being due to slight traces of copper in the water with which the solutions are made, or perhaps in the drug itself.

Heat-treating solutions causes a more rapid darkening of the solutions.

It is possible to avoid the discoloration to a considerable extent by the use of Purified Water.

This is important as a general pharmaceutical procedure in the case of eye-drops, and is particularly important in all cases where the water supply is contaminated with copper. Water from some hot-water services is often so contaminated.

#### An Effective Counterpoise

Various methods of counterpoising are employed in the pharmacy. Pieces of lead, lead shot, and stones are not uncommon.

A beaker to which graded quantities of water may be added is more practicable.

Very small and controlled increments of mass may be obtained by using a pipette and the beaker may be set aside very conveniently when not in actual use.

—E.E.N. (Vic.).

#### Interstate Prescriptions for Dangerous Drugs

It is a general provision under the various State Pharmacy Laws for prescriptions for Dangerous Drugs to be written by legally qualified medical practitioners. A "legally qualified medical practitioner" usually means one who is registered in a particular State, and no other person.

Although in some border towns a medical practitioner will register in both States, if his practice extends beyond his own State boundary, as a general rule a prescription written in N.S.W. cannot be legally dispensed say, in Victoria.

It has been said that the Commonwealth Department of Health is willing to pay on a pharmaceutical benefit prescription, irrespective of the State in which it is written or the State in which the prescription is presented

This in no way alters the fact that such a procedure will usually break the State law and thus be illegal.



What do you demand of the merchandise you sell?

PROFITS—genuine cash-in-the-till profits and not paper profits from "shelf-warmers?"

REPEAT VALUE—selling quality medicines that won't come back—to customers who will?

NATIONAL ADVERTISING—constant, powerful advertising that works FOR YOU, and you alone—bringing customers into pharmacy and NOT to grocers, chain stores and the like.

And how many brands offer you ALL these advantages?

YOU BE THE JUDGE. Compare the profits you make on NYAL Winter Medicines with the profits on ANY open-sellers. On Nyal (on the average) you make 61.8% on cost; on the open-sellers (as a general rule),  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  on cost.

You be the judge of the selling power of Nyal advertising. For example, can you think of a cough mixture that enjoys as huge a sale as Nyal "Decongestant" Cough Elixir? Or a cold

sore preparation that is in such demand as Nyal Cold Scre Lotion and Cream? Or a nasal preparation that has the sale of the Nyal Nasal Spray? Or a throat tablet that has the sale of Nyal lodised Throat Tablets? Nyal Medicines are in great, consistent demand all the time. They enjoy a high degree of consumer preference all year round.

During June, however, advertising on Nyal Winter Medicines will be  $23\frac{1}{2}\%$  more powerful than you have ever known. Never before has so much money been spent on "chemists only" advertising in one single month. This powerful campaign will bring you EXTRA sales and profits if you "tie-in."

To make it easy for you to "tie-in" your window and counter displays with Nyal Advertising during June, you will be supplied automatically by your NYAL Representative, FREF, the following pieces of sales-stimulating display material: three natural-colour lithographic showcards plus four smaller, colourful pack crowners! In a few individual cases this display material will be mailed direct, but in ample time to have displays installed by the 1st June.

It pays you to DISPLAY NYAL — especially during JUNE

N37.57



# The Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria

(1857-1957)

#### Centenary Programme

Sunday, October 27-Centenary Church Services. Monday, October 28-Presentation of Final Examination Diplomas in the Wilson Hall, University of Melbourne. Wednesday, October 30, 3 p.m.-Laying of Foundation Stone of the new College. Thursday, October 31-Centenary Banquet in the Myer Mural Hall.

In addition to these functions there will be a series of addresses by leading scientists of Australia. Precise details will be published later. These addresses will be delivered during the months of September. October and November.

Invitations have been issued to leading overseas personalities to attend the Centenary celebrations. All official pharmaceutical bodies in the Commonwealth official pharmaceutical bodies in the Commonwealth have been invited to send representatives. The Council of the Victorian Society is looking forward with keen anticipation to this very important occasion in its his-tory. In its June Bulletin to members it publishes the following historical highlights:-

Centenary of the Society

"The Council you have appointed to office this year are unanimous that its life shall not, like 'the meteor's fiery glare, die at its opening birth,' but its permanency shall be established, if energy, prudence and self-denial will do anything towards laying a good foundation for its future growth."

Foundation

So spake Mr. J. Bosisto, Vice-President of the Society. at the first general meeting of members held on Friday evening, October 2, 1857.

The Society then consisted of 87 members and 18 associates, but already had made its mark on the public life of the colony and even at this early date its influence was being felt.

The opening words of the first recorded meeting of pharmaceutical chemists in the colony are found in the 'Minutes Book of the Provisional Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria,' happily preserved even to this date and a treasured relic of the archives.

At a meeting of chemists and druggists held at the house of Mr. Croad, Bourke street, February 16, 1857. a committee was appointed to watch the Poisons Bill introduced into the Legislative Council by Dr. Tierney, and also to take such measures as might be necessary for the purpose of forming an Association of Chemists and Druggists, similar to that already existing under the title of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain."

Who or how many were present at that meeting we do not know. The names of the Provisional Committee are not recorded-but at a meeting held three weeks later in the Mechanics Institute (now the Athenaeum). Collins street, the momentous decision to form the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria was made and the first Council was appointed.

What manner of men were these that founded our Society? How well did they build? Were their ideals

In the coming months we shall publish answers to these questions and bring to members other interesting historical information concerning the Society of which they and we are justified in being proud.

#### Progress and Reverses

The first efforts of the new Society were rewarded. The obnoxious Poisons Bill, which completely ignored the Chemists and Druggists, was withdrawn, the Society was successfully floated and extended its sphere of operations.

But alas! Difficulties were ahead-the gold fever and all its disturbing consequences, apathy, loss of interest, took their toll.

By 1860, funds were exhausted, membership had dwindled, "The Transactions of the Pharmaceutical Society" which had attracted world attention for its original contributions and is still quoted, ceased publi-

Dolefully the Council surveyed the position. It saw its plans for the future crumbling and no effort the members could make seemed capable of preventing the decline brought about by the turbulent, unsettling conditions which prevailed. Difficulty was experienced even in securing a quorum for Council meetings. The faithful few, nevertheless, persevered. A Board of Examiners was appointed, a draft Pharmacy Bill was drawn up, the appointment of a paid Secretary was approved and, in a vain endeavour to maintain the Society as a functioning body, the Secretary was to receive a percentage of the subscriptions in addition to his salary of £50! This period of depression continued until approximately 1875, when there was a great resurgence of interest and activity

#### 1876 - New Life

Pharmacy at that period was a force to be reckoned with. No less than seven chemists were members of the Parliament. Leading men of the pharmaceutical world were holding civic office in many municipalities and occupying important Governmental positions. The framework of the Society had been held together by the

men whose early vision had brought it into existence.

The year 1876 saw the enactment of the Pharmacy Bill and the Poisons Acts, the establishment of the Pharmacy Board, the introduction of compulsory examinations and reforms necessary for the proper functioning of the profession.

Throughout the intervening years the Society had instituted a progressive programme and had initiated and stood behind every movement directed to the advancement of the profession.

It founded "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy"

It was instrumental in organising the Inter-Colonial Pharmaceutical Conference (1886) at which the basis for reciprocity was laid down.

It introduced the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary (1904).

It pioneered pharmaceutical education and in 1881 established the Victorian College of Pharmacy.

# The Colouring of Tablets

The advantages or the desirability of permitting, or requiring, additional colouring or flavouring agents in tablets is a question which has been widely discussed without arriving at any very definite conclusions.

Colouring of tablets has been advocated by various authorities, firstly as a warning against the poisonous nature of the tablet and, secondly, for purposes of identification.

Some authorities, however, consider that rather than act as a deterrent, the bright colouring of tablets would be attractive to small children. Favouring this view are the many reports of children who have eaten brightly coloured tablets, in some cases with fatal results.

It is stated in the British Pharmacopoeia that the addition of colouring or flavouring agents, other than those specified in the monographs, is not official. Commenting on this, the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry in its Annual Report and Year Book for 1956/57 states that in September, 1955, it made unsuccessful representations to the B.P. Commission for a modification of this requirement in the 1958 B.P.

The Association asked for the matter to be reopened again in 1956, and the Commission agreed to consider any new factors which had not been discussed previously.

Among new points to be forwarded were that the majority of new tablets included in the B.P. have first been introduced by manufacturers as proprietary preparations; that the major British manufacturers would be obliged to continue their practice of colouring tablets where necessary to conform to demand in world markets; that it would be impracticable to produce a white tablet for the home market and a coloured one for export markets, since the B.P. standard is relied upon in many overseas territories; and the undesirability of different requirements on the use of colour being set by the two most influential pharmacopoeias in the world, namely the B.P. and the U.S.P.

The request was made that the B.P. requirement should be amended on the lines of the U.S.P. except that the B.P. should allow only specified tablets to be coloured.

The report states that the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain notified the Commission that in its view no useful purpose was served by continuing the present requirement. Further, the National Pharmaceutical Union is reported to have informed the Commission that it no longer wished to pursue its objection to provision being made in the B.P. for the addition of colouring to certain tablets.

The report states that in March, 1957, the Commission decided to recommend to the General Medical Council that in the 1958 Pharmacopoeia recognition should be given to the addition of colour to the coating of certain sugar coated tablets which are not at present available as white tablets.

Dr. Byron L. Stanton recently prepared a memo-

randum enumerating reasons for the prohibition of artificial colouring of pills and tablets. This logical presentation is set out hereunder:—

#### Reasons for prohibition of artificial colouring of pills and tablets

#### Memorandum by Dr. Byron L. Stanton

 The impractibility of standardising colour, either for the purpose of identification of the drug or as a guide to the dosage in cases of individual drugs.

A move in this State, some years ago, to adopt a standard colour for all tablets containing drugs appearing in any of the schedules of the D.D.R. was abortive. It was based on the practice of adding a red colour to Strychnine and other poisons sold in bulk for non-medicinal purposes.

- (2) The potential danger involved in the reasonable assumption that dissimilar drugs, in tablets having approximately the same size and colour, are identical drugs.
- (3) The attraction that bright colours have for children.
- (4) The legal aspects. As the B.P. does not sanction colour in any official tablets, the dispensing or sale of coloured tablets, prescribed or demanded by their official names or synonyms, is illegal and subject to prosecution.

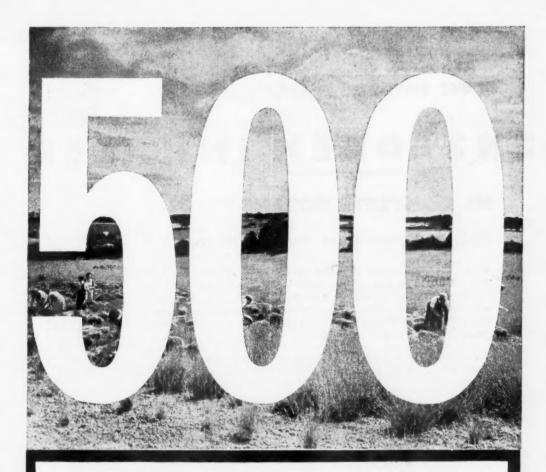
This does not, of course, prevent the legal sale of the same coloured tablets under a proprietary

- (5) If colour be deliberately advocated as a means of identification, it is unscientific, dangerous, and must fail because:
  - (a) There are not enough colours and tones to cater for the illimitable number of drugs.
  - (b) Colour-sense in a measurable proportion of the population is unreliable.
  - (c) Standardisation of an individual colour and its many tones is almost a practical impossibility.
  - (d) Any measure intended to by-pass the need for reading the label is fraught with danger.

In this connection I have, perhaps, gone further than most prescribers in instructing the dispenser that the tablets prescribed be labelled with their proper or approved names as a superscription to the specific directions for administration. This practice is, I believe, a contribution both to safety and to sound economy, and in no way undermines the confidence of a co-operative patient.

Closely bound up with the question of colour is the increasing practice of disguising many potent medicaments—sulphonamides, antibiotics, analgesics, etc.—as edible "sweets" with chocolate, raspberry, vanilla or other flavours in the coloured, sweetened tablet coating.

The Poisons Advisory Committee in Victoria has on many occasions expressed its very strong disapproval of this growing practice of packaging potent drugs in the guise of confections.



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# Some British Contributions to Medicine

The Conquest of Malaria

Sir Ronald Ross, 1857-1932

By F. H. Burton (Victorian College of Pharmacy)

"It seems to me not extreme to say that it was your discovery that enabled us to build the canal on the Isthmus of Panama."

Thus wrote the American, W. C. Gorgas, who applied the preventive and sanitary measures which almost completely rid the Canal Zone of malaria and yellow fever.

The letter was addressed to Ronald Ross in appreciation and acknowledgment of the major contribution which he had made in the fight against malaria. The centenary of Ross' birth is celebrated this year.

#### Background to Malaria

It is probably safe to say that malaria has been responsible for more illness and death than any other single disease, and even today the annual death-rate is reported by the United Nations World Health Organisation as being over three million.

The disease appears to have been man's constant scourge throughout recorded history; the Greeks and Romans were only too familiar with it. Hippocrates' treatises include it, and he in his day remarked on its occurrence in marshy areas and its appearance at the same time each year, but his notes do not indicate anything to suggest that he was even remotely aware of its cause.

Sanitary and preventive measures have so greatly reduced the incidence of malaria in temperate zones that it is now regarded as a tropical disease, but this was not always so. In the 16th and 17th century outbreaks of epidemic proportions took a heavy toll of life in Europe and in England. The 17th century, in fact, saw one of England's most severe epidemics, and it was at this time that cinchona was first used with such pronounced success by Sir Thomas Sydenham. Thus the correct method of treating malaria was applied long before the cause of the disease had been determined. Indeed, cinchona and quinine were the only known methods of treatment until very recent times. Synthetic antimalarials have appeared only in the last 20 years.

#### The Cause

The research undertaken by Ronald Ross and his final elucidation of the life cycle of the malarial parasite were based on the initial work done by Alphonse

Laveran, a medical officer serving with the French Army in Algeria. In 1878 Laveran definitely identified an animal parasite in the red corpuscles of the blood and noted the flagellae and the black pigment which is found associated with malarial infection.

The mosquito was suspect before anything was known of the true cause of malaria, simply because where there was malaria there were always mosquitoes. The converse (i.e., where there were mosquitoes there was always malaria) was not so, as both Ross, and later Grassi, very quickly discovered. Malaria had thus been shown to be caused by a parasite in the blood stream. It is to Sir Ronald Ross that humanity is indebted for discovering how this parasite is introduced into the system.

Both King, the American, and Alphonse Laveran supported the theory that "malarial poison" was brought from the marshes and transmitted to humans by mosquito bites, although neither could offer any supporting facts. Koch also pursued the same line of investigation, but without success.

Patrick Manson's contribution to Ross' success must not be overlooked. It was his constant encouragement and unflagging support which enabled Ross to triumph in the face of much opposition and obstruction from officialdom.

#### Ronald Ross

Ronald Ross was born in India, at Almora, on May 13, 1857. He was the son of General Ross, and anyone less likely to become a doctor, let alone to achieve fame in medicine, it would be difficult to imagine. Ross' early years indicated a very strong inclination to the arts. He must have been something of a problem as a young man. His interests were so diverse that he appeared to be heading for the unsatisfactory career of a dilettante, and spent some ten years dabbling in various matters.

Astronomy, new shorthand systems, prose and poetry (mostly published at his own expense and of doubtful artistic or aesthetic value), music, mathematics, involved phonetic spelling systems, new geometry; all these he tried. Typical of a dilettante? Shall we say, rather, typical of a generous mind which seeks to do some lasting good to humanity.

Finally Ross' father guided him (by the very effective method of threatening to stop his allowance!) into a medical career, and this somewhat unenthusiastic medical student reluctantly entered Bart's, London, in 1874. The medical staff at Bart's was at that time probably the most brilliant group of physicians and surgeons of the age. It numbered amongst its members James Paget, Thomas Smith the surgeon, Dr. Cal-

lender, lecturer on medicine, and Mr. Savory, "the Napoleon of Surgeons." Ronald Ross became dresser to Savory, and at a later date was clinical clerk to Dr. Callender, during which office he was put in charge of his first case of malaria.

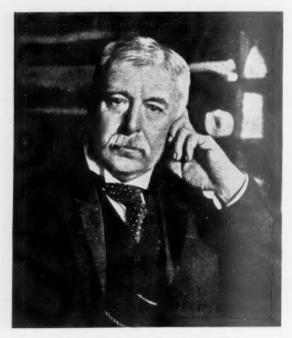
In 1880 Ross had completed his training and gained his degree, but still he persisted in writing epics which no publisher would look at, until his father again threatened to stop his allowance. This resulted in Ross applying for and being engaged as ship's doctor by a vessel of the Anchor Line S.S. Co., operating between the ports of London and New York. Economic necessity now demanded that Ross resign himself to a medical career, and so he sat for the examination for the Indian Medical Service, passed, and entered the Service in the year 1881.

In India Ross was brought face to face with the ravages caused by malaria. An official estimate was that one and a quarter million Indians died as a result of the disease every year, while of 300,000 British troops in the country one-third entered hospital with malaria each 12 months.

Let it be stressed here that it was the sight of so much suffering and not the desire to achieve fame in medicine which determined Ross to pursue his great work. So we find him in 1892, after almost 12 years of duty in the Indian Medical Service, with the awakened realisation that here was his work. He must seek and find an answer to this widespread misery.

#### Ross and Manson

From 1892 to 1894 Ross devoted his spare time to the examination of blood specimens in an effort to see for himself the malarial parasite reported by Laveran in 1878, but without success. Then in 1894, while in England on leave, he visited his old hospital, Bart's, in an attempt to learn what was going on in malarial



Patrick Manson, Ross's friend and mentor.

research in England. This was the real turning point, for here he learned of Sir Patrick Manson's interest in the subject, and Manson at Charing Cross Hospital showed him several forms of malarial parasites in blood taken from patients.

To Ross, Manson confided his theory (based on his previous discovery that elephantiasis, caused by filaria, was a mosquito-borne infection) that malaria was carried by mosquitoes in a manner similar to the carriage of elephantiasis by the culex mosquito. (Manson's sugestion that the parasite entered the human body via drinking water in which mosquitoes had died, was of course ultimately proved to be incorrect.)

#### Secunderabad, 1895

In March of the following year Ross returned to Secunderabad with his immediate objective very clear in his mind. He must find the malarial parasite (which he had now seen in human blood) in the body of the mosquito. The magnitude of this task would have dismayed all but the stoutest hearts. There are approximately two thousand different species of mosquito, and the only way Ross could find the carrier was by trial and error.

His approach to the task was first of all to capture as many types of mosquito as possible, and Ross built up quite a sizable "farm" in a very short time.

Then when microscopical examination of the blood of a malarious patient revealed the presence of the parasite he would try to coax one of his mosquitoes to bite the sufferer. This should have been easy. It was not. The mosquito was usually shy and unco-operative, but whenever success did crown efforts, and the mosquito did bite the patient, it was carefully dissected and the insect's stomach was examined under the microscope. (Ross believed and subsequently verified that plasmodia would be found in the mosquito's stomach-wall.)

Month followed month without any but negative results, but Ross persisted with his work. At least he was gradually narrowing the field.

#### Sanitary Measures

Then in 1896 Ross was transferred from Secunderabad to Bangalore to deal with a severe outbreak of cholera in that city. His duties there were to institute and devise the necessary sanitary measures to control the disease. This interruption to his work (one of many obstructions put in his way by the Indian Medical Service) was later, though he was unaware of it at the time, to stand him in good stead. The sanitary methods he evolved for the control of the cholera outbreak were experience on which to base sanitation for malaria prevention.

It was at the conclusion of this assignment, while on holiday—surely a busman's holiday, as Ross chose to spend it in a jungle infested with mosquitoes—that he obtained first-hand knowledge of the disease by contracting malaria. Ever an opportunist, he dosed himself with quinine and whiled away the time by examining specimens of his own blood and calculating the time the parasites took to breed.

#### Mosquito Day

On August 20, 1897, Ross, after dissecting and examining over one thousand specimens of mosquitoes, discovered what he had been so patiently searching for. There, in the minute muscle-fibres of the stomachwalls, were the cells of the parasite together with the characteristic black pigment with which Ross was so familiar. His perseverance was rewarded, and in sub-

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Pholodine is effective in controlling unproductive cough in children and in old age. It is less toxic than codeine and its side effects are also less.

Papaverine has a useful anti-spasmodic effect in bronchial spasm.

#### Dosage and administration:

Infants: Up to one-half teaspoonful according to age.

Children: Up to one teaspoonful according to age.

Adults: Up to two teaspoonfuls.

Three times a day and double dose at night

#### Pholcodine:

"Young children tolerate daily doses of 10 to 40 mgm, without side effects, and for pædiatric work pholodoine would appear to be far safer than codeine."—Cooper, P., The Pharmaceutical Journal, 1954, 468.

#### Papaverine sulphate:

"Dose 2 to 4 gr. . . . It is said to be non-toxic in single doses up to as much as 1 gm."—Martindale, 23rd Ed., Vol. 1, 792.

PHOLCOLIN is available in bottles of 4 and 16 fluid



Distributed throughout Australia by all D·H·A Houses sequent years August 20 was with due solemnity celebrated by him as "Mosquito Day."

The inference to be drawn from some authors is that Ross' achievement was a fortunate accident. In view of the foregoing, one finds it difficult to regard several years' patient, original research and the discovery of what he set out to find as in any way accidental.



Ronald Ross at the age of 42.

### Full-time Research

Ross had now solved half the problem. The carrier of the malarial parasite was identified. After submitting specimens and reports to Alphonse Laveran and Dr. Patrick Manson, Ross renewed his attack and set out to find just how transmission was effected. He now knew three important facts in the life cycle of plasmodia: (a) 'The type of mosquito; (b) the sex (female) of the carrier; (c) that the flagella was the male sperm of the malarial parasite.

Manson had suggested drinking water as the medium by which the parasites entered the human system, but Ross in a letter to Manson says:—

"Men and birds don't go about eating dead mosquitoes. No, nature is far too clever for such an attempt. She brings the mosquito and the infection straight to the man or bird and puts it nicely into his blood, so as to give it every chance."

Unimaginative as ever, the Indian Medical Service authorities chose now to interrupt Ross' work once more. His discovery was published in the "British Medical Journal" in December, 1897, and he was engaged on the completion of his work when he was ordered to "proceed immediately to Bombay for duty." Ross protested, wrote to the authorities indicating the progress of his work, and asked that facilities for finishing it be granted.

Such permission was not forthcoming, and as a last resort Ross wrote to Manson asking him for help. Fortunately for Ross, Manson was now connected with the Colonial Office, and by his influence was able to arrange that Ross be moved from Kherwara to Calcutta for full-time research.

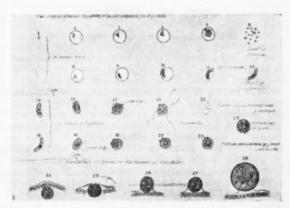


Calcutta laboratory where Ross was engaged on fulltime research. Pictured above are Ross (then Surgeon-Major), Mrs. Ross, and two laboratory assistants. The cages in the foreground are mosquito proof, and were used by Ross in his experiments on avian malaria.

### Avian Malaria

It was in Calcutta that Ross discovered the mode of transmission of malaria. Calcutta was then remarkably free of human malaria, so that the second stage of Ross' work was completed on avian malaria.

Malaria-infected sparrows were allowed to be bitten by mosquitoes bred from larvae and known to be free of plasmodia. Half the mosquitoes were killed seven days after they had bitten the infected birds. On examination it was found that the salivary glands of the insects showed the presence of the malarial parasite. Ross then took the other half of the mosquitoes and placed them in a mosquito-proof cage with uninfected birds, whose blood was examined after a fur-



A page of diagrams from Ross's notes showing part of the life history of Plasmodia.

ther seven days. Of the sparrows exposed to the bite of the malarial mosquitoes, almost 80 per cent. had contracted avian malaria. Thus Ross demonstrated the full cycle.

### Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine

In 1899 Ross was invited to the newly formed School of Tropical Medicine at Liverpool. There he met Dr. Rupert Boyce, Professor of Pathology at Liverpool University College and Honorary Dean of the School of Tropical Medicine. Boyce offered Ronald Ross a permanent professorship in the institution, with time to travel overseas when necessary to apply his preventive measures in the fight against malaria.

That Ross would have opportunities to show shipowners, merchants and business men the great advantages of his methods of malaria

tages of his methods of malaria prevention was a deciding factor in his acceptance of the position. From Liverpool he made frequent missions to the West Indies and to tropical America to apply and perfect his ideas. In 1900 he was asked by the Suez Canal Company to undertake the supervision of such measures on the swampy low-lying ground at Ismailia. The application of Ross' method, which lay in the systematic removal of the breeding grounds of the anopheles mosquito, was so successful that the number of cases of malaria in Ismailia fell from over 1500 per annum in 1902 to nil in 1906.

A more recent British achievement in the field of malariology, the synthesis of "Paludrine," was also initiated (by the late Professor Warrington Yorke) in the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. It was mainly as a result of his advice that a malarial research unit was set up by Imperial Chemical Industries, where, in constant close collaboration with the Liverpool School, investigations culminated in the discovery of "Paludrine." It is of passing interest to find that the drug's activity was evaluated on avian malaria.

#### Recognition

In view of the setbacks experienced by Ross during his work, it is pleasing to know that his achievements did reap their reward. In 1901 he received England's highest scientific honour, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1902 world science honoured him with the Nobel Prize for Medicine. In 1911 he was knighted and in 1919 he was awarded the K.C.M.G.

Possibly none of these gave him as much pleasure as the foundation, during his lifetime, of the Ross Institute and Hospital of Tropical Medicine in 1926.

Sir Ronald Ross, this rebel scientist, who seemed to love the arts more than the sciences, but assuredly loved humanity more than either, died in the autumn of



The Ross Institute of Tropical Medicine is now a department of the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, pictured above.

### UNITY OF KNOWLEDGE

It is argued that the deep differences which so unhappily divide the world today spring in large measure from the fact that man's moral stature has not increased in proportion to his sudden great access of material power and wealth. While this is certainly true, what seem to be moral problems often have material roots without which they would not arise. Poverty, famine, and pestilence are among great material evils which tend to find irrational outlet in oppression or violence excused as the righting of moral wrong. It would be an ill world if all standards were material, but it would be a better world if all basic material wants-food. clothing, housing, health-were satisfied. To this goal of satisfying material wants the intensive application of science seems by general consent to be our most hopeful route.

-Extracts from an Editorial in "Endeavour."

### THE ROLE OF THE CHEMIST

More and more, the public service role of the pharmacist depends not so much upon what he does as upon what he knows.

Of the millions who visit American drug stores each year, a vast number are seeking information and help. Their questions attest the respect in which the pharmacist is held—a respect confirmed by Health Information Foundation in one of its attitude surveys. Among professional men, the pharmacist ranks high in general esteem.

And if his customers ask questions, the pharmacist must know the answers. How? By assimilating and remembering facts about new drugs and medicinals which reach the market at the rate of 400 and more each year. By filling prescriptions. By stocking and supplying the many proprietary items that you recommend. By reassuring the suffering patient or worried mother. And by directing those who need medical care to the physician.

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For symptomatic relief in asthma and whooping cough

# **Ephrelix**

for asthma and bronchitis

EPHRELIX, a preparation of ephedrine hydrochloride with squill and prunus serotina bark, exhibits the action of ephedrine most effectively and gives rapid relief in true bronchial asthma with secondary infection. A dose at bedtime ensures a night free from distressing symptoms.

One fluid drachm (3.5 ml.) contains ephedrine hydrochloride B.P. gr. ½ and codein phosphate gr. 1/12.

DOSAGE: For a single dose—2-4 fl. drachm (7-14 ml.). For repeated doses—1-3 fl. drachm (3.5-10 ml.).

In true bronchial attacks up to 4 fl. drachm (14 ml.) may be given in 30 minutes.

In bronchial asthma with secondary infection a larger dose is indicated; up to 8 fl. drachm (28 ml.) may be given in 30 minutes.

# **Ephretuss**

for whoohing cough

EPHRETUSS is a pleasantly flavoured syrup of ephedrine hydrochloride which is especially valuable in controlling the spasmodic coughing and vomiting characteristic of the second stage of whooping.

One fluid drachm (3.5 ml.) contains ephedrine hydrochloride B.P. gr. 1/4.

**DOSAGE:** For children younger than one year—up to 1 fl. drachm (3.5 ml.). For children older than one year—up to 2 fl. drachm (7 ml.).

Administered night and morning or if necessary three times a day.

PRESENTATION:

Both preparations are available in bottles of 4 fl. oz. (114 ml.).

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... for symptomatic relief of muscular aches, pains and stiffness associated with fatigue, over-exertion, muscle strains, fibrositis, arthritis, neuritis, sprains ... during physical rehabilitation following immobilization for fractures; to calm the symptoms in bronchitis and other respiratory disorders. A nongreasy, cosmetically pleasing cream, requiring only gentle surface friction for application.

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R.1/P/57

# Principles of Nutrition

By Greta Burman, Ph.D. (Vienna)

The First of a Series of Four Articles

Both the doctor and the nutritionist have to learn to understand how the body functions in health and how it is altered by injury and disease. While the doctor is concerned with rectifying any damage that may disturb his patients' well-being, it is the nutritionist's main aim to prevent such damage. Just as the proverb says: He hands us the apple that keeps the doctor away.

The general public, although actively interested in their health—the amount of money spent on anything promising is indicative of that—are still somewhat confused about nutritional theories. Some maintain that our natural instinct will look after us much better than any theories; after all, mankind would not have survived if every race had not made the best of the available foodstuffs. They don't realise that mere survival is not synonymous with an optimal state of health, that it is the latter which we strive to achieve. Others get wary of the apparently contradictory findings which have been published since interest in nutrition began to take shape at the beginning of this century. As soon as one theory is advanced, a previous one becomes obsolete and even ridiculed, and on the other hand old-fashioned ideas and remedies often have to be resumed, although they had for a long time been despised by scientists. The newest addition to been despised by scientists. The newest addition to such confusion is the claim by some authorities that milk and eggs may contribute to the increase in the incidence of arteriosclerosis, that they may have to be eliminated from our diet!

Progress in any sphere of life, be it psychological, economic or medical, comes from difficulties overcome. Each discovery, even if it seemingly outdates a previous one, is really just another step forward; the new discovery could not have been made without the knowledge of the old one.

There can be no doubt at all that nutritional knowledge has helped considerably to raise the standards of health everywhere in the world:

Infant feeding has greatly improved and played its part in reducing mortality.

The importance of vitamins is accepted in our normal meal pattern.

The term "nutritious" is not left out of anybody's vocabulary, even if some definitions of it are quite hair-raising, and may well be compared with "subconscious" and "inferiority complex," indiscriminately used by all and sundry, much to the despair of the psychologist.

Gross deficiency disease does not occur today unless circumstances are abnormal.

Some major problems are still prevalent and must be dealt with:

Exaggerations and their consequence: Faddism. Indiscriminate consumption of tonics.

Feeding of the aged. Slight deficiencies caused by sub-optimal diet.

The slight deficiencies present the greatest danger to the health, working capacity and enjoyment of life of any individual, for they pass unnoticed, maybe for many years, even a lifetime. There is no actual illness, perhaps not even discomfort. There may be just continued tiredness, nervous tension, lack of tone in

intestines, sallow skin, etc. Nothing tangible, worth seeing a doctor about.

But the upper limits of hereditary possibility are not reached!!

Only a thorough understanding of the physiological processes involved after we have eaten our meals will allow us to evaluate anything we read about new developments, denouncement of old ideas, in fact any claim, be it advertised or brought before us in articles, often by self-styled experts, about "what is good for you."

Although everyone just past primary schooling gets pretty good instruction in the principles of digestion, composition of foods and food values, it appears that we must busy ourselves with other thoughts during these periods, otherwise we should still have a fair idea a few years later when the decision what to eat or what not to eat is left to us. Or could it be that our memories fail?

The living animal needs food and oxygen to maintain its tissues and temperature, to provide energy for movement, voluntary and involuntary (autonomic), and for growth and reproduction. Whether a substance may be classed as a food will depend on its suitability to provide these necessities. Analyses have shown the main constituents of our food and the composition of the body tissues. Although basically the same, definite dissimilarities are apparent.

How does the body utilise the ingested materials?

How are they changed to those somewhat different substances?

Studies carried out in laboratories, hospitals, among civilised nations, primitive tribes, with animals, plants and lately even micro-organisms, are giving us answers to these questions. They resulted in an increased understanding of the fundamental processes of living. We are still far from a complete understanding of every step, but we know enough to form a sound guide to appropriate feeding, and as we learn more we shall make use of it.

It has been shown that the body cannot use everything offered. As we follow the food through the alimentary canal, proteins, fats, carbohydrates and organically bound minerals are broken down into simple substances, which can then be absorbed into the bloodstream. This breaking down is done by a number of digestive juices, whose active principles are enzymes—proteins themselves—each carrying out one specific activity within a very narrow range of pH; it is made necessary by the semi-permeable character of the intestinal walls. Only soluble material can diffuse through them. Insoluble substances, even if they contain nutrients, are excreted without effect, as the nutrients could not be reached by the digestive juices. They have become unavailable.

The enzymes, mainly hydrolytic at this stage (proteolytic, lipolytic, amylolytic), produce glucose from starch and disaccharides (the latter, although soluble, cannot be utilised by the body), fatty acid and glycerol from fats (immediately resynthesized in the lymphatic system), and aminoacids from proteins.

Digestion of starch begins in the mouth, where the

salivary ptyalin attacks it and converts it to dextrin, still a polysaccharide; but, if allowed to continue long enough, to maltose. Proteins and fats are not digested by saliva, but by being moistened and diluted subsequent digestion is made easier. The importance of chewing and thorough mixing of all foods with saliva cannot be overemphasised, particularly in the case of starch, for which the gastric juice does not provide any enzymes. Furthermore, the acidity of the gastric juice inactivates the salivary ptyalin. Unless well masticated and enveloped in saliva, starch will stop being digested shortly after entering the stomach. Starchy food swallowed down hastily, even if mixed with a sip of tea, which makes swallowing easier but does not contain any digestive enzymes, remains in the stomach, unattacked, for up to four hours. Consequence—indigestion! This condition is aggravated if the carbohydrate of the food is intimately mixed with fat, as in fried foods, rich cakes, hot buttered toast and crumpets. There is some, but very little, digestion of fat in the stomach. Gastric lipase is easily destroyed by hydrochloric acid, and even while active will only attack emulsified fat, as in milk or egg-yolk. Other fats have to wait until they reach the duodenum, where bile can emulsify them. The carbohydrates covered by or interspersed with them have to wait with them, and lie heavily in the stomach!

**Proteins** are attacked by pepsin in the stomach and converted to various polypeptides of lower molecular weight than the original protein.

Alcohol is practically the only substance absorbed from the stomach. The absorption is slower if food is taken at the same time, thus reducing any toxic effects.

In the duodenum and small intestines, digestive juices secreted by the pancreas, the duodenal and the intestinal glands contain enzymes which attack all foodstuffs, as well as the products of partial breakdown. In addition, bile will emulsify large, fat globules, thus increasing their surface and facilitating enzymatic approach. The resulting fatty acids are still insoluble, and could not pass through the intestinal walls. However, they form (it was once thought that they formed soaps, but pH is too low in that region) diffusible compounds with the bile acids. Bile has an emulsifying and a hydrotropic effect.

We see now that the whole complicated process of digestion serves one purpose only: to make soluble the ingested material in order to make it available for absorption.

Liquid paraffin and similar substances which are not true fats are not hydrolyzed and do not form hydrotropes, they cannot be absorbed, pass through undigested. To make matters worse they take along with them an appreciable amount of fat-soluble vitamins and make them unavailable.

Cellulose, as the mammalian glandular system does not produce any enzymes to act on it, would follow the same fate, if it were not for the bacteria of the euphemistically called intestinal flora. Fresh fruits and vegetables, both rich in cellulose, will therefore not be digested until they reach the intestines. This, too, may be a cause of indigestion. Moreover, as cellulose digestion by bacteria is never complete, valuable food material enclosed in the cellulose framework will be excreted again without being utilised. Even this is not a total loss to us. The cellulose still performs the very valuable job of providing the indispensable bulk.

Cooking, by softening and breaking the cellulose fibres, helps quite considerably to release a large amount of nutrients, which can then be attacked by enzymes.

Some substances may come to us in the food in soluble form, but will, in the course of chemical reaction taking place in the gut, become insoluble and

unavailable. The most important of these are calcium

Most inorganic material, being ionised in solution, will pass through membranes as expected. Calcium and iron salts, if they meet oxalic acid—from spinach, silver-beet, rhubarb, etc.—phosphoric acid from most foods, mainly meat, phytic acid from the hull of cereals, will form insoluble salts, and straight away become unavailable.

If the living organism were an inorganic system, governed only by the laws of solubility and osmosis, we would probably get none of the food materials at all. Fortunately, hormonal and colloidal activities aided by vitamins play a vital part and make absorption possible. However, about two-thirds of the ingested calcium, as well as phosphoric acid, are passed out with the faeces, unused. Hence the need for continuous supply.

Through the walls of the small intestine absorption takes place of the water-soluble material, and it reaches the bloodstream. There it can either be burnt to provide heat and energy or stored for use at a later time or resynthesised and modified to characteristic tissue substances. This, then, is metabolism, the actual utilisation of food material.

Glucose is carried to the liver, there converted to glycogen, from which it can be released as needed and reconverted to glucose, oxidised to the final products, carbon dioxide and water, thereby releasing energy. The oxidation is a stepwise process, which would again not take place without catalytic interference. It is carried out by a number of enzymes, whose activity is controlled by hormones. Adrenalin accelerates the change from glycogen to blood sugar, while insulin has the opposite effect. Insulin will also increase the rate of oxidation of glucose, while the so-called diabetogenic factor secreted by the anterior pituitary inhibits it. In the normal, healthy organism this complicated hormonal interaction and its chemical consequences are happily balanced, and take place without our conscious contribution (fortunately!).

Vitamins are essential stepping-stones in the oxidation of glucose, mainly as co-enzymes or enzymes activators. If they are absent, intermediary products of incomplete oxidation accumulate in the tissues and cause disease. (See Part 2, Vitamins of the B-group.)

Glucose deficiency occurs only in starvation., Excess is converted into fat and stored as such.

An interesting new development is the drug orinase (tolbutamide), which may eventually control some forms of diabetes through oral administration. It does not replace insulin, but appears to stimulate the islets of Langerhans.

Fats pass from the bloodstream directly to all cells, where they are incorporated, or to the liver, or they are oxidised. This oxidation, too, takes place in several steps, forming intermediary products, each of which is catalysed by enzymes. Nutritional problems associated with Fat-Metabolism will be dealt with in Parts 3 (Atherosclerosis) and 4 (Obesity).

Aminoacid metabolism provides for synthesis to tissue—proteins, hormones, enzymes, antibodies and aminoacid derivatives of phosphoric acid. The last play a decisive part as activators in the metabolism of all foods! Excess is deaminised—formation of urea—and then oxidised. Twenty-two aminoacids are known to date; nine of them can be converted into the others—they are essential for life. Proteins usually consist of a mixture of several aminoacids. Unless the essential ones are included in the diet, illness will result. This will be discussed in detail in Part 4 (Vegetarianism, a form of food-faddism).

Nucleoproteins, of whose importance we become increasingly aware—viruses, the first living material able to reproduce itself that was obtained in crystalline

form; genes, the carriers of our hereditary characteristics; respiratory enzymes, which are responsible for the oxidative processes which utilise the food we eat, are all nucleoproteins—undergo a similar process of breakdown and resynthesis as the simple proteins and, if not provided in the food (a theoretical possibility only), can be synthesised from aminoacids.

Minerals, such as iron, calcium, potassium, sodium, sulphur, phosphorus and rarer elements, will, after absorption, either remain as inorganic molecules, as cell constituents, or as carriers of essential biological processes such as oxidation, bloodclotting, buffering, etc.

We can now answer the two questions raised earlier.

1. A food is any material which is digestible, that is by enzymatic or bacterial action it can be converted into soluble substances, which will be absorbed into the bloodstream, where they can be oxidised, thereby releasing energy. The definition itself implies that there is no food that will not provide energy. Special "energy foods" are therefore non-existent. Whether the food calories are converted into actual energy or just keep the temperature constant does not depend on the food itself but on the need and activity of the person concerned.

2. A nutritious food will provide essentials other than energy, the substances which the tissues need to rebuild themselves and for the smooth performance of metabolic processes. It must contain proteins, minerals and vitamins.

It may be added in conclusion that the nutritive value of any food is increased by its attractiveness and palatability. The joy of eating lets the digestive juices flow vigorously.

(To be continued)

### WHEN HORSES HAVE ITCHY HEELS

Over the summer months a number of horses have been noticed with itchy heels. The symptoms displayed include stamping and biting at the heels and rubbing them on any handy protruding object, such as the root of a tree or a fencing post

of a tree, or a fencing post.

The irritation is so intense that in many cases fences are completely destroyed by the incessant rubbing. The constant rubbing and the inflammatory reaction in the skin causes the hairs to break off short and the development of a crusty discharge. Where the condition persists, large sores may be present.

The cause of this condition is mange mite, which prefers to infest the skin about the fetlocks, particularly those of the hind legs. It seems to be worse also in horses which have a rather heavy feather. Sometimes the lesions produced by this infestation spread up the hind legs to the flanks, but more often the infestation is confined mainly to the feathered portions of the leg.

As this condition rarely heals spontaneously any

As this condition rarely heals spontaneously any horses now showing symptoms should be given a vigorous treatment. Any remaining hair should be clipped short, the skin scrubbed lightly with soap and water to remove scales and crusts, and all four legs treated with a lime-sulphur preparation. The activity of this preparation depends on the content of polysulphides, and these can be purchased in proprietary preparations containing 20 per cent. of the active principle. As the final strength of the fluid used to apply to the skin should contain 1 per cent. of the active principle, such concentrates would need to be diluted by adding nineteen parts of water to one part of the concentrate.

parts of water to one part of the concentrate.

If a larger number of horses are to be treated, it may be more economic to build a footbath, which must be sufficiently high to contain about 2 ft. 6 in. of fluid. The horses should be stood in this solution so that all the legs are immersed for at least five minutes.

A second treatment should be given in a week's time, a fresh footbath being used.

-Extract from "The Agricultural Gazette of N.S.W.,"
May, 1957.



## Contemporary Figures in Pharmacy

No. 11-Mr. KEITH E. THOMAS (N.S.W.)

### BY KEITH ATTIWILL

When I first visited New South Wales in my public relations role, it was mid-1947. A dissident group of Guild members was opposing the Chifley-McKenna pharmaceutical benefits scheme, and the New South Wales State Branch Committee came in for a share of criticism because the Guild Federal Council had recommended that Guild members should apply for

approval to dispense under the new service.

The New South Wales State Branch Committee, al-The New South Wales State Branch Committee, always a strong and significant body, was capably led at that time by its 36-year-old President, Mr. Keith Thomas. The critics were ably answered, and time vindicated the Guild's policy. Also on the Committee then were Mr. A. C. Fraser, then Federal Treasurer of the Guild, and Mr. Gordon Mallam, of Mosman (N.S.W.). All three of these outstanding committeemen were also members of the Guild Statistical Bureau, under the chairmanship of Mr. I. J. Thompson, charunder the chairmanship of Mr. L. J. Thompson, chartered accountant, of Sydney, the Guild's chief financial adviser. It says much for the stability of Guild administration and the constancy of Guild leaders that these four men are still members of the Bureau, and Mr. Thomas is still on the State Branch Committee.

Distinguished Career

No man in official pharmacy in recent years has served the Guild and the profession with greater loyalty and distinction than Keith Thomas. He has earned the respect and admiration of older chemists all over the Commonwealth. For those of the younger genera-tion this article will serve as a reminder of the debt that all Australian pharmacutical chemists owe to Keith Thomas. Modestly he would disavow this, for that is his nature. The Guild in October, 1954, recognised his conspicuous service by electing him an honorary life member.

To obtain my "story," I spent a delightful hour with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas at their comfortable home in Coogee, to which they and their three girls had returned only two days previously after their annual holiday at Katoomba, in the Blue Mountains.

Keith Edmund Thomas was born March 16, 1911, at Haberfield, Sydney, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. George

Edmond Thomas.

The difference in the spelling of the second name of Mr. Thomas, Snr. (Edmund to Edmond), is a French variation, which was due to a mistake in the birth register. It was intended to be "und," and was corrected when Mr. Keith Thomas' own birth was registered.

As befitted a statistical mind, Keith did not hesitate, even about infant days. He said: "At the age of two and a half I went up to Stroud, on the north coast of New South Wales, where my father was headmaster, and I began my schooling there. I passed the old Q.C. examinations for the High School while at Stroud, and after that father was sent up as headmaster to Kyogle Public School.

"Because of the pneumonic influenza epidemic and the long distance from Sydney (where I was to have continued my studies), I spent two years at Kyogle virtually doing nothing. There was no class at the school to enable me to continue beyond the primary stage, and I more or less wasted two years there.

"Pretty Heavy Going" at School
"Then I came down to Sydney and began at Fort
Street Boys' High School, Petersham," he went on. "I was put into the second year, which made it extremely

difficult. With subjects like chemistry and physics, and other subjects of which I had no idea, I had to try to pick up on Latin, French and so on, as I had no first year high school whatsoever.

'I got five A's and four B's at the Intermediate Certificate examination, pretty heavy going. I was living at Sutherland. This meant that I had to leave Sutherland before 7 a.m. and return home after dark, spending three-quarters of an hour at the Central Station

to catch the old steam train.

"After the Intermediate I had one more year at Fort Street; I did my fourth year work there and I did the fifth year work (Leaving Certificate) at home. I had two years in which to do my Intermediate, instead of three; and one year to do my Matriculation, instead of two. It taught me, the hard way, to work, and actually it caught up the two years I had wasted at Kyogle.

Kyogle.

"I had a four years' apprenticeship at Washington Soul's, and continued for four more years at Soul's. I gained the Pharmaceutical Society's gold medal in 1931, and the Elliotts and Australian Drug Pty. Ltd. prize for the best pass for a student in the final exami-

"I selected a number of books, each one of which has Elliotts' book plate on the fly leaf. In August, 1935, I bought the business at Coogee, and I have been there ever since.'

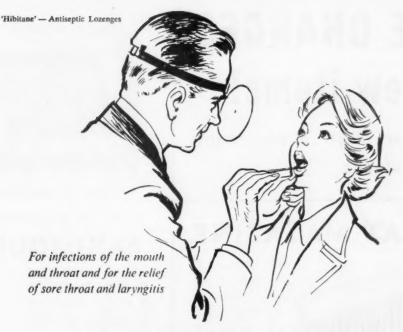
### Twenty Years on S.B.C.

Mr. Thomas has been for approximately 20 years continuously a member of the State Branch Committee of the Guild. This length of service is surpassed only by the present President, Mr. L. W. Smith.

Mr. Thomas served for two years as State President.



Mr. K. E. Thomas



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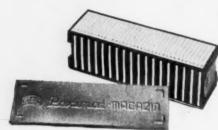
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"I have been associated with the N.H.S. Bureau-as it was originally, and which developed into the Guild Statistical Bureau—for almost the same length of time as on the State Branch Committee," he recalled.

Recently Mr. Thomas became a member of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales. He became a Fellow of the Society of Pharmaceutical Chiropodists in 1932. This body merged into the Australian Chiropody

Association, of which he is a member.
"I was also one of a small group which for years tried to get pharmacists interested in nutrition," Keith "In association with the late Archie Short as told me. President, and A. W. Furse, of Kensington, as Secretary, I was Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Nutrition Bureau of New South Wales, which ultimately wound up through lack of support."

For a time he was on the council of the P.A.T.A.,

and he stood down to make a seat for Mr. H. D. B. Cox when Mr. Cox officially retired from the secre-

taryship.

### Advisory Committee Member

Mr. Thomas is the pharmacy representative on the Advisory Committee which advises the Commonwealth Minister for Health about alterations and additions to the list of drugs under the pharmaceutical benefits service. He is also on the Minister's Standing Committee, which comprises representatives of the Guild, the Commonwealth Department of Health and the Commonwealth Treasury, and which makes recommendations to the Minister upon pricing arrangements for payments to chemists for pharmaceutical benefits

In the State sphere another pharmaceutical activity has been that he has been an examiner at the Sydney

University for some years for the final examination.

Three men who influenced Keith strongly in his career in official pharmacy were Messrs. A. W. McGibbony and L. J. Thompson and the late Archie Short.

"The first of these was Archie Short" said Keith. "He was always a very cool calculating committeeman; he summed up the pros and cons in a very sane manner. I always felt that Archie had a lot of wisdom. Archie, of course, had the advantage of bringing a wholesale as well as a retail angle to bear. He was always so completely calm in his approach to the whole problem, always logical, never excited or emotional. As Archie used to say, 'Let's go back to first principles.' used to say, 'Let's go back to first principles.'
"A. W. McGibbony and Les Thompson more or less

came in at the same time in negotiations with the Federal Government on free medicine. I always had intense admiration for the way in which Mr. McGibbony, our first Guild Federal President, could so clearly envisage the problems in front of pharmacy and handle them with great attention to detail and a great deal

of vision.

"As far as Les Thompson was concerned, Les was completely masterly in all his approaches to the financial problems facing pharmacy. It was a positive eye-opener to see Les in action in negotiation with the top Commonwealth Government officials."

Mr. Thomas told me that he has never had any doubt of the Guild's ability to solve the problems arising from our participation in the national health service. When I mentioned his own part in the long and difficult negotiations for the chemists' arrangement he said, "I can claim no right to any great distinction,

because I was just a party to the negotiations."
"Can you," I asked, "give me some comment about the professional or dispensing fee which was incorporated into our contractual arrangement with the Government?"

Mr. Thomas: "We were looking for some means of making the automatic adjustment with a rise and fall clause in our agreement. Consequently we had to split up our fee into various factors—labour, overhead and profit. When it was brought in at the time, there were automatic adjustments with indices. Where the weighted average of wages payments increased 10 per cent. on the base figure, there was to be an automatic increase in that part of the fee relating to wages. By the same token, the rent index was to be used in relation to the overhead portion of the fee. A profit unfortunately was not variable; it was fixed."

### The Thomas Table

"How did the Thomas table originate?" I asked. Mr. Thomas replied, "It originated at the commencement of Commonwealth price control, when we were forced to endeavour to get uniformity throughout the Commonwealth and line up the ideas of the various States. A lot of time went into the formulation of the original basis. The thinking time was rather considerable in devising the correct approach to it."

Keith went on to talk about the Thomas Tableabout how the loading greatly decreases in proportion to the increasing quantity of the original package used. Mrs. Thomas sat keenly interested while the inter-

view took place.

Keith continued: "I would rather work out the sum than turn round and give a verbal explanation of anything." Laughingly he turned toward his wife, and explained to me, "Having married a schoolteacher who is an Arts graduate and a holder of the Diploma of Education, she became my letter writer since the day

of our marriage."
Mrs. Thomas: Very grudgingly so!
The first Thomas table dealt with broken quantities tablets and capsules—because of the 25 and 100 manufacturer's original packages. Hence the original Thomas table was based upon 5 per cent. increases in quanti-ties. Then came the need for some other type of table to be used for solids and liquids. It became necessary to devise a table of similar principles but with six-teenths or six and two-thirds per cent. quantity in-creases, to fit in with the 16 oz. purchasing unit.

### Onerous Wartime Duty

During the war years, being in a reserved occupation, and running a one-man pharmacy, Keith was exempted from Army service. He became active in He became active in the National Emergency Services, in which he was senior technical instructor for the municipality of Randwick, with its 100,000 inhabitants. The duties were the instruction of the wardens in warden's duties, gas warfare, and other phases of reporting war damage. "I dealt with high-explosives, incendiary bombs, traffic blocks, and so forth," he explained. "We used the public schools in the municipality, and I was usually delivering nine or ten lectures a week. I was responsible for training the warden instructors.

For recreation Keith rates bowls highly; he is on the committee of the Chemists' Bowling Association. "We had a marvellous time in Queensland," he said. "Bowls and golf are doing a tremendous amount of good for pharmacy. Members get to know each other. We had an open day recently—doctors versus chemists—at bowls but the doctors licked us!"

"I used to play tennis and golf, but the tennis strings have gone haywire and the golf clubs have gone rusty, so I have given them the go-by. I am a charter mem-ber of the Rotary Club of Randwick."

ber of the Kotary Club of Randwick."

In 1937 Mr. Thomas married Miss Kathleen Nelson, of Rockdale. Their fathers had been friends as young schoolteachers, and belonged to the same Young Men's Institute at Wesley Church, Sydney, before either of them was married. "Kath and I were students in one class at Sydney University together, but I had not met Kath then!" Keith told me, and Mrs. Thomas interjected drily, "what a wasted opportunity!"

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas' three daughters are Margaret

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas' three daughters are Margaret (18), who is apprenticed to her father; Judith (15) and Elizabeth (11). Keith's sister Dorothy is the wife of Mr. Colin Clark, of Camden, who went to Scotch College, Melbourne, and is a graduate of the Pharmacy College of Victoria, which he attended while Mr. Eric Scott was a student.

Next Month: Mr. W. A. Lenehan (Q.)

# Historical Glimpses of Pharmacy in Australia

### The Foundation Years

### No. 11 — Beginnings in Tasmania

### BY KEITH ATTIWILL

"To the island State of Tasmania belongs the honour of having had upon the Statute books the oldest Medical Acts in the British Dominions."

This proud reference to the medical (and pharmaceutical) history of Tasmania was made by Mr. John H. Gould, doyen of Hobart pharmaceutical chemists, in an article in the "Golden Jubilee Diary and Year Book" published by "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" in 1936.

It was fitting that Mr. Gould should have written such a scholarly and factual article about Tasmanian such a scholarly and factual article about Tasmanian pharmacy, for the first Council of the Pharmaceutical Society had appointed his father, the late Mr. H. T. Gould, as its first Honorary Secretary when it was started in 1890. Mr. Gould had agreed to undertake the Secretaryship "until the new order of things was running smoothly." In 1891 his resignation was accepted with refer to the beauty Honorary Honorary and he had some Honorary. with regret, and he became Honorary Treasurer

From reading the monthly issues of "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" of 1890 it appears that during the year discussions had been held regarding the amalgamation of the two existing Chemists' ciations-Hobart and Launceston-into the Pharma-

ceutical Society of Tasmania.

There was a Court of Medical Examiners in Tasmania which examined candidates and issued licences to those who passed, entitling them to carry on business as chemists and druggists.

In the December issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" of 1890 we read that the Medical Court notified the of 1890 we read that the Medical Court notified the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society that it would not examine any further candidates, but that "as soon as the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society is prepared to conduct examinations, the Court will grant the licence on its certificate."

Discussions for the amalgamation of the two Societies into the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania had gone on during the year, and in December suggested rules and regulations had been drawn up in Hobart and sent to Launceston for approval. Preliminary examinations would be held in both cities, with the final examination in Hobart, and "one of the medical members (of the Medical Court) will be present at each examination.

### The First Council

In the 1891 issues the "C & D." is described as the official organ of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania" instead of Hobart Chemists' Association and Launceston Pharmaceutical Association. At the begin-Launceston Pharmaceutical Association. At the beginning of that year revision and discussion was still going on, but the previous month the first Council members of the Society were elected, and they were Messrs. H. T. Gould, A. P. Miller, J. T. Weaver, H. C. Drake and J. W. Toplis. All these men were in Hobart. In Launceston there was a Northern Council consisting of Messrs. F. K. Fairthorne (Chairman), F. Holmes, F

Styant-Browne and C. Eberhard.
Mr. A. P. Miller was elected President and Mr. F. K. Vice-President of the new

Society.

The Medical Act under which the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania worked dated back to the year 1842, the sixth year of Queen Victoria's reign, and during the governorship of Sir John Franklin; and its Court of Medical Examiners was thus one of the oldest medical examining bodies in the British dominions. This information was given in a letter from the Society, written to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in 1891, on the occasion of its jubilee.

Although with the establishment of the Society the Court handed over the conduct of the examinations, that body was still represented at them, and reserved the right to grant the licence on the Society's examiners' certificate.

Register of Chemists in 1891
A register of chemists in Tasmania was published by the Court of Medical Examiners in 1891, and at that time there were 62 resident chemists for a population of 146,667.
The Friends' High School had allowed the Society

the use of its laboratory free of cost.

In August, 1891, the first meeting of southern members was held, and it was reported that the Society now mustered about 40 members, nine associates and 10 apprentices. Financially there was cause for congratulation: after all initial expenses, which were "somewhat heavy," had been paid, there was a balance in hand. Good relations existed with the Medical Court, which had at all times assisted every endeavour made to improve the position of pharmacists in Tasmania.

There was a meeting of the Society scheduled for the day the Van Diemen's Land Bank failed, and there was not a quorum of members present because of "consequent excitement."

The formation of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania, says an article in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" of December, 1890, "records the final success of a movement which has been carried on for nearly five years with the desirable objects of securing the control of the qualifying examinations to the chemists themselves, and of raising the standard of the examinations to something near that of the other Our Tasmanian friends are to be congratulated without reservation on this step forward. branches in the North and South . . . they will have prepared themselves to take their place in any federation of pharmacy which may be arrenged." ration of pharmacy which may be arranged."

So much for the official story of the beginnings in

Tasmania. What was the average pharmacy like in appearance? From the "C. & D." in May, 1893, we obtain a description of what today we would describe as a real old-timer, but which in those days must have been ne plus ultra among retail pharmacies. Opened by Mr. George Davis in Launceston, the "shop is a double-fronted one, the fixtures of polished Tasmanian blackwood of a most substantial character. The counter is very handsomely carved with trusses, the show cases have sliding mirrors, and the bottom of the shelves have glass fronts. The drawers are all blackwood, with variegated glass knobs. The shop bottles, which are not yet in place, are of the latest American design, with inlaid gold labels. The windows are also fitted up with blackwood, and will have the usual carboys and jars in them."

Then comes this delightful paragraph: "Mr. Davis been ne plus ultra among retail pharmacies. Opened by

Then comes this delightful paragraph: "Mr. Davis was unaware that Mr. Johnston intended opening higher up the street, or he would no doubt have gone to another part of the city, as there is not room for two establishments in that quarter of the town. It is



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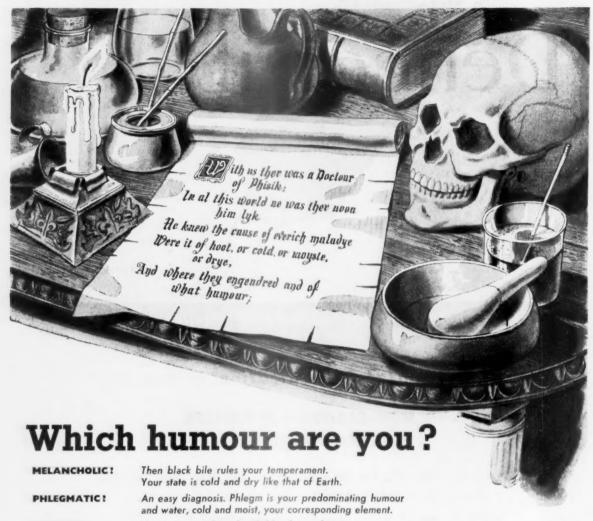
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Medical men believed there were four humours or fluids in the human body that governed health. When the "complexion" or mixture of these humours got out of balance, the patient fell sick. The doctor then had to decide which humour was in excess and

restore the balance by bleeding, purging, or potions.

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questionable if there is an opening anywhere for such a shop as Mr. Davis's, which is good enough for Bourke-street, Melbourne."

### City Building as Lottery Prize

Mr. John Gould was most helpful, as he always is, in digging up some information about the famous Van Diemen's Land Lottery, in which the prize—a city building—was perhaps a foretaste of Mr. Drysdale's lotteries of the present day, in which Hadley's Hotel has been included as an alternative prize. I sent him over the following paragraph from the "C. & D." of June 1, 1895, and asked for any information he could

THE VAN DIEMEN'S LAND LOTTERY is over, and the first prize, valued at £26,000—Miller's Buildings, with stock and fixtures of a first-class chemist's business—has gone to a Mr. T. H. Smith, mining manager, of Western Australia, the winning number being 38,650. When one thinks of the value of such a prize, obtained for a £1 note, it seems out of all proportion—a fortune in a minute, by the merest piece of luck or accident. The mode of conducting the lottery gave general satisfaction, and it certainly is as fair a way of conducting it as it is possible to be. One thing that struck most persons was that only high numbers were "in it" at all: all the fifty winning numbers being five figures except two, which were four figures. Of course this is the merest accident, four figures. Of course this is the merest accident, but it was a remarkable coincidence. We can only hope that Mr. T. H. Smith will make a good use of his prize, and that Mr. Miller will make good terms with him for his stock and fixtures which he has taken so much trouble to make attractive and creditable to the city, and that the Pharmaceutical Society may be able to continue in possession of their rooms, as heretofore. their rooms, as heretofore.

Mr. Gould saw Mr. A. J. Miller (well over 80), son of Mr. A. P. Miller, in 1956, and "A.J.M." wrote some notes for Mr. Gould, from which we extract the following:-

"The year 1843 is the furthest my records go back. There was a small hut on the corner, afterwards moved

firere was a small nut on the corner, afterwards moved further up Liverpool street. I can remember it on a grassy bank on the then nice clean rivulet. In 1860 Smart's Medical Stores occupied the site."

Mr. Gould interpolates into Mr. Miller's notes: "At this time nearly all the doctors ran their own dispensaries, and my own father, H. T. Gould, came out in 1880 to run one which he afterwards bought into. Dr. Smart was one of the doctors."

Smart was one of the doctors."

Mr. Miller goes on: "I remember having a label, Epsom Salts, with the name and address on a funny little square stone bottle which I gave to a doctor collector later. Some time in the 1800's my father came to Hobart on a holiday. He met my mother in Launceston, came on to Hobart, met Dr. T. C. Smart, and arranged to take over the business. He and my mother were married in Launceston, and settled in Hobart. My father bought the premises in the seventies from Watt's estate, and round about 1890 he built the from Watt's estate, and round about 1890 he built the present building.

"I had been in the V.D.L. Bank, and left to join my father just as the building was completed. We had lived on the premises till the early eighties, when my father built at the top of Liverpool street."

Mr. Miller goes on to recall that the V.D.L. Bank closed down early in the nineties and shut down on securities—which, Mr. Gould recalls, "was a dark day in Tasmanian history and led to the financial ruin of many folk and businesses.

### How "Tatts" Made Its Debut

Continuing, Mr. Miller says: "The corner was the first prize in the lottery drawn for the trustees and liquidators of the Bank."

Here again Mr. Gould interpolates, this time with the explanation that the lottery was run by George Adams of Tattersalls "who made his debut in Hobart aided and abetted by the Parliament of the day. Some persons were apparently suitably rewarded for their efforts on his behalf by Mr. Adams when his will was published at a later date, by which time Tattersalls had become a power in the land. Hadleys Hotel, which Drysdale is making a grand prize worth £240,000, was the second prize on that occasion!"

Mr. Miller told Mr. Gould that Miller's Corner was won by two men-Smith and Hamilton from Western Australia. Eventually Smith became sole owner, and he sold the property back to the Millers, who carried on the pharmacy for some years with a wholesale department next door. Afterwards, Miss Nona Gilmore bought the retail business and transferred it across the street. Mr. A. J. Miller later sold the corner to the street. Mr. A. J. Miller later sold the corner to the Pinnacle Cleaners—a dry cleaning firm which let offices upstairs. They in turn sold the corner to an insurance company, the M.L.C., which remodelled the premises. The figure reached by Mr. Miller when he sold the corner was more than doubled by that reached when the M.L.C. bought it a few years later. Such (as Mr. Gould concluded his historical note) is life.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. Gould for providing me with the unique opportunity to use first hand notes from Mr. Miller in recording an unusual feature of the beginnings of pharmacy in Tasmania.

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We have on hand a moderate supply of the cards of 1955 and 1956 (reduced to £2/2/- for each year) for the assistance of new subscribers for 1957, who wish to give their library of references a 12 months' start. We regret the cards of earlier years-1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954—are now out of print.

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# The Pharmacist and the Veterinarian

An Address by Mr. F. Norman Hughes, published in "The Bulletin of the Ontario College of Pharmacy,"

March, 1957

It was my privilege on January 25 to present a paper at the annual meeting of the Ontario Veterinary Association outlining the respective roles of the pharmacist and the veterinarian in animal health. The paper presented at the time is printed below. It is reproduced herewith in order that the pharmacist of Ontario may be fully aware of the various proposals for closer co-operation made to the veterinarians at that time. It will be of interest to the readers to know that these proposals were received with interest and a good measure of enthusiasm by the veterinary practitioners. As a consequence one is hopeful that there will be individual and possibly association proposals for closer co-operation. If and when such proposals come, one would express the hope that the practising pharmacists will make every effort to co-operate fully. As mentioned in the paper, our two groups have much to gain by closer co-operation. (Paper delivered at annual meeting of Ontario Veterinary Association, January 25, 1957.)

When your Chairman, Dr. Mitchell, extended the invitation for me to appear on the programme of this meeting I accepted with alacrity for two very special reasons. First, I deemed it a great honour to have been considered worthy of your confidence. Secondly, it provided an opportunity for me to discuss something which has concerned me greatly—as I know it has likewise concerned others in our two professions—namely, the respective roles of the veterinarian and the pharmacist in serving the health needs of the livestock and pets in our communities, both rural and urban.

Let me say at the outset that I am not posing as an expert of interprofessional relations nor, in any sense, on how the veterinarian should practise his profession. But there are, I believe, some fundamental principles and also some basic misconceptions which need to be recognised by our two groups. The recognition of these will not per se solve all of the problems, but it will create an atmosphere of understanding, in which compromise and co-operation will have an opportunity to flourish.

The so-called health professions include all of those professionally trained groups concerned with public health. We should not confuse "public health" with "medical service." For public health, as defined by Professor C. E. Winslow, is much broader. "Public health is the science and the art of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting physical and mental health and efficiency through organised community efforts. They include sanitation of the environment, the control of community infections, the education of the individual in principles of personal hygiene, the organisation of medical and nursing service for the early diagnosis and preventive treatment of disease, and the development of the social machinery, which will ensure to every individual in the community a standard of living adequate for the maintenance of health."

Unquestionably, then, "animal" health is an essential and inseparable part of "public" health. Yet of all the members of the health professions only two, veterinarians and pharmacists, are, by their peculiar training, suited to and interested in the maintenance of good animal health. The specific training of each of these two is such that in their practice they should complement each other—as do physician and pharmacist. In

some areas a modus vivendi of this type has been evolved, but in general our two professions have not yet begun to appreciate the mutual advantage of working closely together at the practitioners' level.

At the academic level for four or five years excellent co-operation has been in effect between Principal T. Lloyd Jones, the staff and students of the Ontario Veterinary College and the Dean, staff and students of the Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Toronto. We know that the understanding being developed at college will be carried over by graduates as they enter actual practice. But we also feel certain that much greater co-operation than now exists can be effected at the local level by those already in practice.

### Opportunity and Advantages of Co-operation

First, let us scrutinise the two professions in respect to the specific types of service for which their education equips them.

Veterinarian.—As you know better than I, the veterinary student receives a good grounding in the basic natural sciences and in the medical sciences such as biochemistry, microbiology, physiology, pharmacology, pathology, veterinary therapeutics and clinical practice. Consequently he is the only one qualified to diagnose disease in animals and to prescribe suitable treatment including medication. In addition, certain types of treatment require his professional skill for administration. So his basic role is a service function; to diagnose, to prescribe and to administer. I am sure you will agree that basically he is not an expert on drugs and chemicals, any more than is the physician. Consequently his primary role is not to supply drugs.

Pharmacist.—The education of the pharmacist now requires four years after Grade XIII. The curriculum includes the basic sciences of botany, zoology, comparative anatomy, physics, chemistry (inorganic, organic, analytical); the medical sciences: physiology, microbiology, biochemistry, pharmacology. There are also four required courses in pharmacy, three in pharmaceutical chemistry and two in pharmacognosy (plant and animal drugs), all of which concern drugs and chemicals used in medicine. In addition, the retail pharmacist is required to take four courses in pharmacy administration and one course in "Animal and Plant Health," provided by the staff of the Ontario Veterinary College and the Ontario Agricultural College.

It is evident, then, that the pharmacist is the only member of the health professions who is an expert on drugs. In the words of W. A. Knapp, Jnr., D.V.M., writing in "South-eastern Veterinarian," No. 1, Fall, 1955: "Many of us fail to appreciate that the pharmacy profession knows more about drugs, drug actions, toxicology, dosage and the business aspects of pharmaceuticals than any other profession." Is it not apparent, then, that the primary role of the pharmacist is as the supplier of drugs on the veterinarian's prescription and at the farmer's request. But he also is more and more suited to be a consultant on drugs for the veterinarian as he is for the physician, and, within limits, to the farmer, as he is to the general public. In no sense, however, is it his function to diagnose, or to prescribe, or to administer drugs for humans or for animals.

It would seem apparent, then, to one viewing the



The Australasian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, June 29, 1957

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situation objectively that the logical respective roles are clear-cut and easily defined: the veterinarian diagnoses and prescribes, the pharmacist supplies the medication. But you and I both know that the problem is not so simple as that. We know there are economic and other pressures which are mitigating against the development of that logical idealistic state. Yet we cannot deny that when they do occur all of the irritations, the frictions and the antagonism have their basis in the pharmacist diagnosing and/or prescribing and in the veterinarian supplying medication on a large scale. Consequently I suggest that, with all good will, we should do our best to effect an improvement in the situation to bring us nearer the ideal relationship.

Let us see something of what our professions have at stake. Some time ago I read that in 1952 in the United States the total value of livestock approximated \$27,000,000,000.00. The estimated loss through disease that year was \$2,000,000,000.00, about 7 per cent. of the value. Yet the sale of animal health products to protect that investment was only \$140,000,000.00—about 0.5 per cent. It should be more, and I believe would be more, if our two professions co-operated fully at all levels.

Of considerable concern is the distribution of the \$140,000,000.00 worth of animal health products: pharmacists 28.8 per cent., veterinarians 28.2 per cent.—together just 57.0 per cent of the total. The balance, i.e., 43 per cent., was distributed among non-professional groups: feeds stores 15.4 per cent., hatcheries 10.3 per cent., farm co-ops. 6.5 per cent., others 10.8 per cent. The sale through non-professional outlets was gaining ground, particularly feed stores and hatcheries, at the expense of the two professional groups. These are U.S. figures, but one doubts that the situation in Canada is appreciably different. In the best interests of animal health this should not be. It would not be, I am convinced, if our two professions had a close working relationship.

In 1953 Paul Wolfgang expressed it very well: veterinarians and pharmacists are today at the point physicians and pharmacists were some 20 years ago. Physicians were dispensing and pharmacists were recounter-prescribing. . . The manufacturer in the meantime was in the middle—the physician was annoyed if a manufacturer didn't sell him direct—the druggist was annoyed if the manufacturer did. Isn't the same situation essentially true in the field of animal health today? Many veterinarians don't like manufacturers who sell to druggists and many druggists resent manufacturers who sell to veterinarians direct. In this field of animal health manufacturers are classified as "ethical" or "unethical" on the basis of sales policy. I violently object to this definition of "ethical"—veterinary medicine, pharmacy and pharmaceutical manufacturing are all highly ethical professions. Today in human health physicians, pharmacists and manufacturers are working together. I don't mean to imply that animal health is 20 years behind human health, but what I do mean is that in order to reverse this trend of sales away from the professions, and in the best interests of the future of animal health, we must all work towards the same type of three-way co-opera-tion between the veterinarian, the pharmacist and the manufacturer.

I believe I am correct in saying that in order to reduce livestock losses it is important that the farmer be acquainted with the importance of animal health care. Am I naive to suggest that this be done best by the close co-operation of veterinarian and pharmacist in the community? A veterinarian has expressed it this way: "To realise the development of this great potential (i.e., the products and techniques to prevent and treat most ailments), demands the unselfish cooperation of the veterinary and pharmaceutical professions, and all professional tributaries thereof, in educating the farmer in the value of animal health care

and to adequately, properly and promptly supply his animal health needs."

#### Towards Closer Co-operation

Mr. Chairman, an address such as this would have little value if it had nothing constructive to offer. Accordingly let us now consider several specific proposals which I believe are, in some measure at least, both feasible and desirable in order to promote closer cooperation between pharmacists and veterinarians at the "grass roots" level.

1. In his paper previously cited ("The Prescription, the Pharmacist and the Veterinarian"), Dr. Wm. A. Knapp has said, "The prescription is the key that will unlock the door" to close co-operation. In analogy he states, "the prescription is the life blood that nourishes the two professions" of medicine and pharmacy. Some of the advantages of prescription writing to the veterinarian are cited as follows:—

(i) Prescribing brings to him a large number of pharmaceuticals which he does not have in his office. Therefore his choice of medication is not limited by what he has on hand.

(ii) The fee which he collects is, then, as it should be, solely for his services and knowledge. His net income should be higher because his fees can be nearly the same as when he supplied the medicine. One veterinarian reduced his drug account by nearly \$3,000.00 in the first year by writing prescriptions, and actually earned a higher net income.

(iii) Less money is tied up in drug inventory, and if the client does not pay his bill the cost of the medicines is not lost.

(iv) The prescribing veterinarian is more closely identified with the physician, and consequently should gain in prestige.

(v) Practice in prescription writing is an excellent method to learn to appreciate drugs, their actions, indications and dosages. One who prescribes usually has more detailed information at his command concerning drugs than one who does not.

(vi) It helps to establish the type of relationship which should exist in all communities between pharmacist and veterinarian—where the pharmacist refers cases to the veterinary doctor certain in the knowledge that he will not lose thereby present and future sales, as the veterinarian writes prescriptions.

2. Call on your local pharmacist and work out with him a plan of co-operation. If there are several, select one carefully. If he has not previously made a real attempt to serve the animal health needs, encourage him to become interested and to work with you. In any case, I suggest that you indicate clearly that you do not plan to supply all of your own drugs, but would like him to carry stocks to be ordered by you. Some of you, I am sure, have already evolved a very satisfactory local arrangement, and can therefore testify respecting its success.

3. Much could be gained by occasional joint district meetings of our two groups—partly social, partly professional and scientific. I should like to see, too, veterinarians speaking at district pharmaceutical meetings and pharmacists speaking at district veterinary meetings. Even if nothing else were accomplished, such exchanges would be invaluable in developing a greater appreciation of the problems of the respective practitioners. Joint problems could be discussed in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding. Each would truly look upon the other as a confrere, not a competitor. Each would come to recognise that there will be apparent overlapping in the two practices, but that much more will be gained by working together than by ignoring or working against each other.

4. I believe that the sales policy of certain companies

selling veterinary preparations is doing much to perpetuate the competitive antagonism which exists in some areas. Yet I am also certain that those policies will not be changed until your group and ours demand it directly or indirectly. The first step to this end would seem to be the stopping of all group and individual boycotts of companies on a basis of sales policy. Is it too much to hope that pharmacy and veterinary medicine might join hands and say with one voice to all companies: "We shall buy from you only if you sell to both professional groups?" That would remove one of the cankers which is so irritating.

### Conclusion

Mr. Chairman, I hope you agree with me that the development of close co-operation between our two professions is not only desirable but feasible, and, further, that such co-operation is important in the best interests of the livestock owner. If we are convinced that both professions have their particular roles to play, we have made a vital start on our "adventure in understanding." If we take positive steps to correct misunderstandings and to work together at the local level, we are "over the hill." When we commence to work shoulder to shoulder at our district and provincial level, we have "burned our bridges" and must then move only onwards to greater and greater adventures and achievements as partners in animal health.

In a C.V.C. play some years ago Eric Linklater had one of the characters express the view that with "vision, desire and determination" any good might be achieved. Adlai Stevenson had this to say about vision: "What is vision? Is it not the ability to look beyond crowded landscape to the high hills where truth resides and new ages are coming to birth? Is it not the quiet voice of reason above the shouting of

Will you, with me, have a vision like that? Will you nurture a desire to make it real? Will you work toward it with determination?

### PROVING OF NEW DRUGS

We would perhaps all agree that we should not be persuaded by the modern advertising of the drug manufacturer into using on a mass basis any new drug until it has been shown to be better than the older ones in a selected group; and that we should be particularly careful with any drug which has not been properly tried in clinical practice. As medicine expands and as drugs pour on to the market, we must be more careful. As living becomes more complex, and as man becomes Gilbertian in running away from normal living, let us not relive the past by giving tranquillisers to all and sundry where we once gave bromides or barbiturates.—
"The Medical Journal of Australia," April 27, 1957.

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—"Sunday Times" (W.A.).

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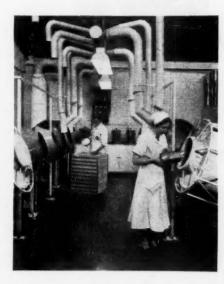
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# Quacks Through the Ages

Third and concluding part of a Paper by

### A. Dickson Wright, MS., M.B., F.R.C.S.

Immediate Past President, The Medical Society of London, read to the Society on Wednesday, November 21, 1956, with Sir Charles Dodds, M.V.O., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Courtauld Professor of Biochemistry, University of London at Middlesex Hospital Medical School, in the Chair.

(Reprinted from "Journal of the Royal Society of Arts," No. 4995, January 18, 1957.)

The second part of the address, published in our issue of May 30 (p. 533), closed with an introductory reference to Joshua Ward.

Apparently, Ward played some small part in the initiation of the Royal Society of Arts. Hogarth portrayed him in *The Undertaker's Arms*, as we have seen, and he is also shown in plate 5 of the *Harlot's Progress* in consultation with Missubin, another less-known quack of the period. He was protected by a special decision of Parliament from being called before the Censors of the College of Physicians, and he was exempted by name (a very special concession) in the Apothecaries Act of 1748.

Queen Caroline allowed him to demonstrate some of his cures before her in Kensington Palace. Honoured by the highest in the land in a very special way, he nevertheless did not refrain from persistent bragging and continuing to be quite unscrupulous. He lived in great style, but he was kind to the poor, giving them his money, but neutralising it by giving them his pills. Society ladies fawned upon him and helped him with his out-patients, and distributed his pills and drops among the poor. When his death was nigh, he asked to be buried close to the altar rails of Westminster Abbey, but this did not eventuate, and he was buried in a more remote part of the church, namely the



Plate V of the "Harlot's Progress" by Hogarth. The harlot is dying, with her finery on the clothes line and a maid rifling her trunk, while "Spot" Ward and Misaubin, well known quacks of the period, argue on the treatment in the background.

Southern Cross, where the stone marking his grave can no longer be deciphered. It may have borne the epitaph "Restorer of Health and Father of the Poor"—a title he arrogated to himself during his life. The Abbey at the time was open to those who lived in the parish for burial purposes, and Ward's estate paid £54/19/6 for the interment. The bill is still in existence, and one notes that the hearse with six horses cost 24 shillings. So passed away this great public figure, probably known to all his contemporaries at the time, pompous and portentous, cartooned twice by Hogarth, mocked at by Pope, and cordially detested by our profession, but nevertheless extremely successful in his relations with the public.

Another woman quack of this period who had a great success was Joanna Stephens, who devised a remedy for stone, a curse of the period. The possessors of stones in the bladder and kidneys were numerous in that age: the over-indulgence of the gouty upper classes was often attended by this affliction. Their sufferings were terrible but fortunately intermittent, and they presented an easy prey to this unprincipled lady. She soon had plenty of supporters for her remedy, members of the peerage, high dignitaries of the Church and Members of the House of Commons. Knowing the fate of Sally Mapp, it occurred to her, as her remedy was well received, to offer it to the public for the small matter of £5000. A subscription list was opened at Drummond's Bank, but her rich friends in the Church, Peerage and Parliament only raised £1356. She then took the matter up in Parliament, and if the public of England was not gullible enough to find £5000 their representatives in Parliament were. A suitable committee was formed, consisting mainly of subscribers to the fund in Drummond's Bank, but I am sorry to say that three of the leading surgeons of the day, Cheselden, Caesar Hawkins and Sharpe, joined the committee; apparently there is nothing the profession will not do for the Government. Included in the committee was also that remarkable individual, the scientific researcher, who was the vicar of Teddington, Stephen Hales. After investigating the remedy, seeing the patients and the stones they had passed, this committee reported favourably upon it, Parliament found £5000, and the secret was revealed. The main constituents were egg shells, snail shells and soap.

A very theatrical person in the middle part of the eighteenth century was Martin Van Butchell, who claimed to be a student of John Hunter's. He was a born advertiser, without a trace of self-consciousness; he affected a long beard and rode a white pony in the park and to his place of work in Mount street, carrying as he rode a stick made of human bone. The pony was painted differently each day, sometimes with large purple spots, sometimes it was painted all over a bright purple. At first he was a simple quack selling nostrums and claiming to cure anal fistulae, but later



Martin Van Butchell, mounted on his painted horse. This picturesque quack divided his attentions between artificial dentures and fistula-in-ano. The painted horse and peculiar attire were to attract attention, as was the embalmed body of his wife which he kept in his waiting room.

specialised on dentistry and especially on dentures, which he fitted over the *undrawn* stumps. His wife's death in 1775 was a great blow to him, and he asked William Hunter and Cruikshank to embalm her. In a coffin, embedded in plaster of Paris, with a glass lid, she was kept in his waiting room, and her complexion was very lifelike because of William Hunter's injections of carmine and various stuffings in the cheeks and the fitting of a pair of glass eyes.

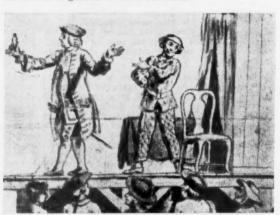
When Van Butchell, some years later, again launched his vessel on the seas of matrimony, his new-found bride found the late wife a source of great humiliation, and the corpse found its way into the collection of John Hunter and thence to the curio room in the College of Surgeons, where it was exhibited together with Van Butchell's peculiar walking stick. The body was eventually cremated on 11th May, 1940, as the result of an air raid, and one of the strangest methods of advertising disappeared for ever.

Lesser lights amongst the quacks at this time were a group of German Jews, Bossi, Brodum, Solomon and Katterfelto. Dr. Bossi was one of the older school, who practised on an open-air stage in Covent Garden, and he had that invaluable asset to a successful practice in this country, namely a very strong foreign accent. His footman, Brodum, put up a brass plate

on his house in Grosvenor Square, calling himself Dr. Brodum. On this account he was called before Presidents and Censors of the College of Physicians and told to take down the plate and to cease taking fees. He refused to do this, saying that he had bought his degree quite legitimately in Aberdeen. He specialised on the psychological repercussions of sex, treating them with a "nervous cordial" and a "botanical syrup."

Dr. Solomon practised in the Midlands. He made a

great mystery of his medicines, which were made from gold and the Balm of Gilead. He carried a very imposing gold-headed cane to indicate that all his medicines contained gold. Madame Tussaud, who was just starting her collection, wished to include him in her waxworks, and fortunately, in taking his facial impression, she omitted the hollow reeds which are usually stuck in the nostrils and nearly suffocated him. Too frightened for a repetition, he never appeared in her collection. He, like many another quack, affected a great style, coach and horses, magnificent house, and he entertained sumptuously. He was waylaid by some practical jokers in a country lane and made to consume a large volume of his balm of gold without doing himself any harm. Consequent upon this attack and the ridicule that arose from it, he left Liverpool and started to work in Birmingham. On his death, he was buried in the front garden of his own house.



"Doctor" Bossi, an old-fashioned quack, and his zany, hawking his medicine in Covent Garden. His methods were those of the seventeenth century.

Dr. Katterfelto, another of this small group, thrived on the great influenza epidemic of 1782. He sold a medicine known as Dr. Bato's Medicine. He made himself conspicuous by driving in a large caravan with numberless black cats to match the first syllable of his name. He also gave scientific exhibitions, in which he displayed insects by means of an instrument called the solar microscope. With this he demonstrated on a screen the insects which caused the recent influenza. He said that they would show as large as birds. He demonstrated the insects in a drop of pond water, he showed them from milk, vinegar, flour, blood, cheese and vegetables. Following on his lecture he gave instructions in cards, dice, billiards and E.O. tables. He was doing well when he suddenly disappeared, saying that he had been called up to take his commission by the Emperor of Prussia in the Death's Head Hussars.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century America began to make itself felt in the field of quackery, a foreign export which she has maintained to the present day. About this time, Benjamin Franklin's electrical discoveries were causing a great stir, and the two



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MENTHOIDS — Large	2	0	6
doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S			
MENTHOIDS — Small	1	2	6
1 doz. FORD PILLS — Large	2	14	0
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Doctor Katterfelto, who may have antedated Koch and Pasteur in the microbic causation of disease.

quacks who came across to us from America were greatly influenced by him. They were George Graham and Elijah Perkins.

George Graham was born in 1745 in Edinburgh; he was the son of a saddler. He became a student in the School of Medicine in Edinburgh. He emigrated at the age of 26 to America, and he returned to England three years later, at first practising as an eye, ear and nose specialist in Bath. He then came to London, practising there and in Paris. He soon had famous patients, among them were Catharine Macaulay and the great Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, and Lord and Lady Spencer. With the patronage of these people he soon became widely known. And with his ambition fired by his social contacts, he opened a palatial establishment in the Adelphi. It was called the Temple of Health and dedicated to the God Apollo. Inside, the display of brass and glass and scientific apparatus was awe-inspiring. Electricity and magnetism were largely featured as a result of his connections with Benjamin Franklin. The piece de resistance was his celestial bed made by a great craftsman, Denton; it was said to have cost £10,000. The bed contained three-quarters of a ton of compound magnets continually pouring out magnetism in an ever-flowing circle, and concealed lights glittered and instruments played romantic tunes and tubes exhaled all the stimulating perfumes of the Orient. His idea of the bed was to combat sterility and to ensure that children of the most perfect beauty could be begotten as a result of the magnetic waves which were the feature of the bed. Graham endeavoured to secure the services of O'Byrne, the Irish giant, for the opening services of the bed, but the giant would not rise to the occasion, and endo-

crinologists will doubtless understand his reluctance. The fee for the lease of the bed for one night was 500 guineas. It will be recalled that at a later date John Hunter secured the skeleton of this giant for his museum, and it can now be seen in the College of Surgeons. Graham made his money by the fees for this bed, by fees for prescriptions, by means of a magnetic crown, lowered over the head, and by an electric chair. He also gave lectures with seats from five shillings to one shilling, and there came sometimes as many as a thousand to listen to the atrocious nonsense which he poured out. Underneath this nonsense ran an undercurrent of eroticism. The lecture was interspersed with recitations and choruses by unseen voices



William Brodum, who made sexual psychosis his speciality and used the title M.D., Aberdeen. His cordial was the antecedent of the "nerve tonics" of the present day. He was previously footman to Bossi.

and music from a hidden orchestra. The crowning point was reached when a previously curtained alcove opened and exposed, completely unveiled, the rosy Goddess of Health, who was none other than Emma Lyon, later to become Lady Hamilton, the companion and comforter to Lord Nelson of the Nile. After an uproarious success, Graham took larger premises, Schomberg House in Pall Mall, but the pace was too fast, the new and better celestial bed was only new, and, chased by creditors, he faded away into a peripatetic existence in the provinces. Later, religion and eugenics obsessed him, he became addicted to ether and had a psychosis resembling general paralysis of the insane. He passed away in Edinburgh, the town of his birth, at the age of 49. He will probably be remembered as the outstanding quack of all times; the liberties he took with human credulity will never be excelled.

He was followed by another American, Elijah Perkins, who devised his Electric Tractors, which were made of brass and iron, which drew the disease out of the affected organ when it was stroked in a down-ward direction. George Washington bought a set for the use of himself and his family, and the American public followed dutifully in his trail. When the novelty died away in America, his son brought the tractors to England, and, strange to relate, he took over John Hunter's old house in Jermyn street. The Electric Tractors were five guineas a pair, the Royal Society was impressed and accepted a pair, and a Perkins Institute was started, where the poor were treated by means of the tractors. The tractors were mentioned by Byron in his satire English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, and Gilray made an amusing cartoon showing their use in Rhinophyma. The vogue was exposed by Dr. Haycraft of Bath, who made imitations in wood, which were so successful as almost to draw Haycraft into the vortex of empiricism. Perkins, after this, packed his bags, forgetting the unsold tractors, and sailed back to America, counting his profits and I am sure laughing heartily over human simplicity. There were other practitioners of this amusing profession, such as Loutherborough, a good painter and a member of the Royal Academy. He practised his occult



Gillray's cartoon of the drunkard's nose being treated by Perkin's electric tractors.

medicine in Chiswick, and he really believed in himself. Because of this his skin was too thin and he lacked the ruggedness of Sally Mapp, for after being roughly handled by the crowd outside his Chiswick house, who were exhorted to do so by a disappointed

house, who were exhorted to do so by a disappointed patient, he dropped out and disappeared, it is thought to Switzerland, where he and his wife joined Cagliostro, an Italian healer, who was also in decline.

Mr. Patence was a dancing master, who combined this with quackery, he is said to have originated the expression "worth a guinea a box." Naively he stated in his pamphlet the following: "To show its safety, sovereignity and efficacity, either when in health or sickness, Mr. Patence constantly takes his own pills to preserve his own health." It is impossible to think of anything fairer than that. of anything fairer than that.

As the century was drawing to a close, the birth of the patent medicine was manifest, quacks revelling in their powers, began to specialise on one nostrum, and Nathaniel Godbold, a gingerbread baker, made a large fortune from his vegetable balsam. His house at Godalming cost £30,000, and in his gravestone in Godalming churchyard is nothing more or less than an advertisement for his balsam.

Swainson was another in Twickenman, who made Velno's vegetable syrup for lung conditions. He lived in a large domain in that place and developed a re-



Nathaniel Godbold, the pioneer patent medicine vendor, who made a large fortune out of his vegetable balsam for consumptives. He was probably the first to realise the possibilities of a widely advertised and distributed patent medicine.

markably good botanical garden. These men showed

the way to Holloway, Owbridge, Carter, Beecham, Sloane and many yet to be born.

In more recent days, to describe a modern quack, the case of **Dr. Abrams** of Los Angeles, and his box can be considered. This box was sold for a large sum of money with the purchaser giving a declaration that it would never be opened and that he would return it yearly for overhaul at a fee. Some material from the patient was connected with the box by electric wires, which in turn were connected up with a boy who stood on an insulated table pointing north and south. The boy was then tapped and felt over his chest and stomach, and various signs were elicited from which a diagnosis of the absent patient was made. The diagnosis was not sufficiently remunerative, so treat-ment was given to the patient by sending electric currents through the patient using the box in the circuit. It is strange to think that this treatment obtained the vogue that it did, and was embraced by many qualified medical men. Eventually the usual commission sat upon it, and Lord Horder, in his typical way in summing up, said of the box that there might be something in it.

The quacks have their admirers and apologists, but essentially they are those who choose short cuts to the curative art and avoid the trial and tribulation of the long and arduous training of medicine. It may be the case that occasionally they may have had original ideas which have been useful, but, on the whole, their efforts have been too commercial to be scientific.

An interesting discussion followed the reading of the paper. (Concluded)

winter time and damp weather favour the appearance of the

common cold ...





... of which nasal obstruction is a very usual and uncomfortable symptom. Mucosal swelling associated with inflammation occludes the paranasal air passages and prevents the entrance of watery virulent secretions. Once a mucopurulent or purulent phase is reached, the restoration of proper ventilation is strongly indicated to allow drainage from the nasal recesses and avoid the complications of chronicity.

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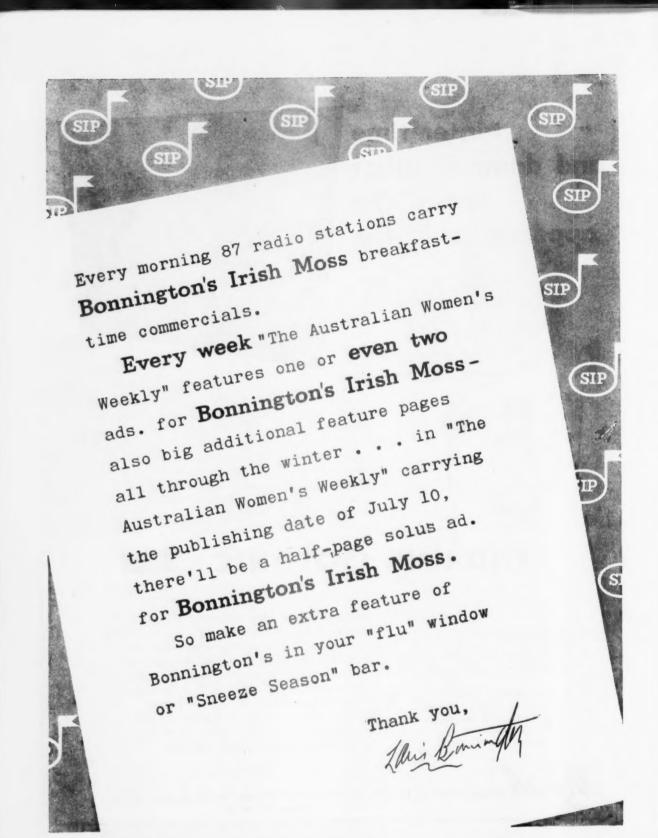
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# Prescription Proprietaries and New Drugs



By
Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S.

PHARMACEUTICS DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIAN COLLEGE
OF PHARMACY

### SIMPLIFIED BIOCHEMICAL TESTS IN URINALYSIS

Over the past few years several modifications of standard biochemical tests in routine urinalysis have been introduced which are convenient and simple for both doctor and patient.

### Glycosuria

A modification of Benedict's Copper Reduction Test in tablet form. The tablet contains copper sulphate, sodium hydroxide, citric acid and sodium bicarbonate.

The heat necessary is generated by two simultaneous reactions occurring when the tablet is dropped into the diluted urine. First there is the heat of solution developed by the NAOH dissolving and secondly heat is developed by the chemical reaction between the NAOH and the citric acid.

A quantitative indication of the sugar present can be obtained by comparison with colour scale chart provided.

This is available commercially under the name of CLINITEST (Ames) in form of a set for diabetics and doctors for which refills of tablets are available.

Other simplified tests are based on an enzyme reaction which are specific for glucose. They consist of a test paper impregnated with two enzymes glucose oxidase and a peroxidase with orthotolidine as indicator. When dipped in urine containing glucose these papers develop a blue or green colour. No colour develops in the absence of glucose. The enzyme test is available as a roll of tape in a plastic dispenser under the name of TESTAPE (Lilly). It is also available in the form of paper sticks under the name of CLINISTIX (Ames).

#### Ketonuria

A tablet test for the detection of acetone and diacetic acid based on the sodium nitroprusside reaction. When moistened with a drop of urine the presence of ketone bodies is indicated by a development of mauve colour. The degree of ketonuria depends on the intensity of the colour which can be compared with colour scale provided. This is available as ACETEST (Ames).

#### Chloride Determination

Test papers for the determination of chlorides in urine particularly where intravenous therapy is being employed are available under the name of CHLOREST PAPERS.

Tablet Tests for the detection of protein (albumin) in urine—ALTEST (Bumintest in U.S.A.); blood in urine—(OCCULTEST) and for the detection of bilirubin in urine—(ICTOTEST) will shortly be available in Australia.

### Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

### THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

At our general meeting held at the College of Pharmacy on June 6 our newly elected President, Miss K. Keogh, welcomed a large attendance of members.

After a short business meeting, Miss Keogh introduced our guest speaker for the evening—Mrs. R. G. Casey, whom we all well remembered for a delightful talk she gave us a few years ago. On this occasion Mrs. Casey, who travels a great deal with her husband, the Minister for External Affairs, chose as the subject for her talk "The United Nations."

United Nations has been in existence for 10 years, and now has representatives from 80 countries. It is a non-political and non-arbitrary organisation, its function being to advise and negotiate, but with no power to enforce. Mrs. Casey described the Council Chamber, which is very simple, but with tremendous atmosphere that immediately impresses one on entering, and spoke of the colourful personalities of some of the delegates.

Owing to the comparative youth of United Nations, a long-range view must be taken when trying to assess its value, but any organisation where nations meet, talk and try to solve their differences through discussion must be well worth while. Two bad points of the organisation are group voting—instead of individual voting—and no time limit for speakers. The delegate of one country holds the record with 7½ hours!

Mrs. Casey spoke of the strong personality and character of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, who has shown that he becomes even stronger in adversity—the high regard in which Australians are held in the Pacific—the adaptability of Australian women in the South-East Asian countries—and the quality of leadership in those countries.

Mrs. Casey concluded with a few words about the Colombo Plan, in which she is most interested. There are 200 Colombo Plan students in Victoria and a further 1700 students from Asian countries are here at their own expense. As Australia is so short of trained technical personnel, it is impossible to send them to Asian countries, but with the training the students are receiving in Australia they become well equipped to return and teach their own people.

Miss N. Ganderton thanked Mrs. Casey, on our behalf, for a most interesting talk, and the evening concluded with supper in the museum.

### THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEU-TICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Our June meeting was held at "Science House" and was well attended by members, although there was a formidable list of apologies due to winter ills.

Miss Jan Firth, from Perth, W.A., visited our meeting, and we were delighted to have her with us.

Mrs. Campbell commenced the meeting by asking Miss Olga Anderson to read the minutes of the April meeting. A very bright report of the ball came from

our social secretary, and we were more than happy with our social and financial achievement. Our annual dinner will take the place of our July meeting, which will be held on July 17 at Cahill's Elizabeth street restaurant, commencing with cocktails at 7.30 p.m. Mrs. Metcalfe has accepted our invitation to be our guest for this evening.

We are planning a theatre party for August 26 to the new Phillip street theatre revue, "Cross Section," and would like all members to help to make this a successful night.

After our business for the evening was completed, Mrs. Campbell introduced Miss Fisher, first class constable of the plain-clothes section in the Women's Police Force.

There are two divisions of the Women Police—(1) Uniform section, consisting of 18 members, who deal with traffic and school lecturing; (2) plain-clothes section, also consisting of 18 members, who are on call 24 hours a day.

Miss Fisher described her work, and told of some of her experiences and duties. We were delighted by her informal manner of speaking and her infectious humour.

Supper was served about 9.30 p.m., during which Miss Mavis Sweeney proposed a vote of thanks to Miss Fisher, which was seconded by Mrs. Mathieson.

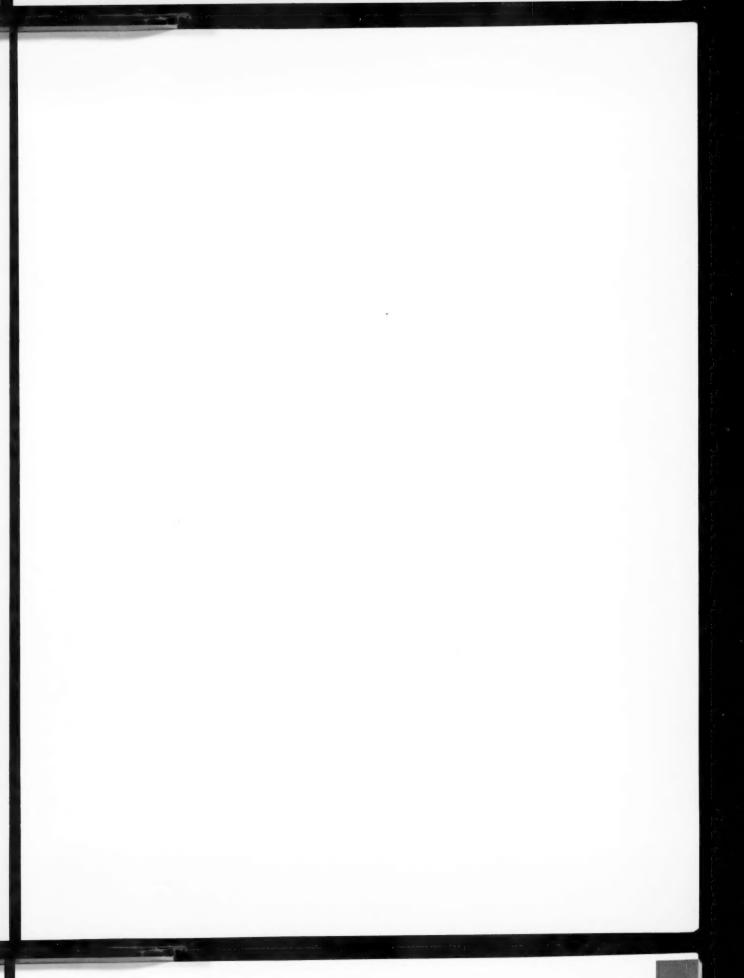
#### WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIA-TION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

On April 13 the Association held an informal dance in the Refectory at the University of Adelaide. About 180 people were present, and the evening was a great success, largely due to the efforts of the convenor, Mrs. Denise Maloney.

On May 14 a meeting was held in the Lady Symon Lounge, at which members of the South Australian Medical Women's Association were our guests. After a brief business meeting the President, Miss Zeta Walsh, welcomed our guests, and then introduced the guest speaker, Miss C. McGrath, Chief of the Women Police. Miss McGrath gave us a fascinating account of the work of the Women Police, covering such aspects as the problems of bodgies and widgies, child delinquents, shoplifters and neglected children.

At the close of her talk members kept Miss McGrath busy answering questions, after which Mrs. L. J. Maloney, proposed a vote of thanks on behalf of those present. The evening closed with supper served in the Coffee Lounge.

On May 17 a dinner was held at the South Australian Hotel in honour of the Federal President, Mrs. L. J. Maloney, who has left on an overseas visit. The President presented Mrs. Maloney with a scarf, with Australian motifs on it, on behalf of the members. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all, although we will miss Mrs. Maloney in her absence.



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January 21, 1955— First editorial commentary on Prednisone and Prednisolone to appear in any journal<sup>2</sup>

January 22, 1955— First published clinical report on Prednisone and Prednisolone in any professional journal<sup>3</sup>

February 4, 1955— First published pharmacologic data on Prednisone and Prednisolone in any scientific journal<sup>4</sup>

February, 23, 1955— Schering Corporation first in the world to introduce Prednisone for general medical use

May 27, 1955 ——— Schering Corporation first in the world to introduce Prednisolone for general medical use

May 31
and June 1, 1955

First International Conference on the Clinical and Metabolic Effects of Meticorten (Prednisone) and Meticortelone (Prednisolone) held in New York<sup>5</sup>

September 8, 1955 — First patent on Prednisone and Prednisolone issued in any country<sup>6</sup>



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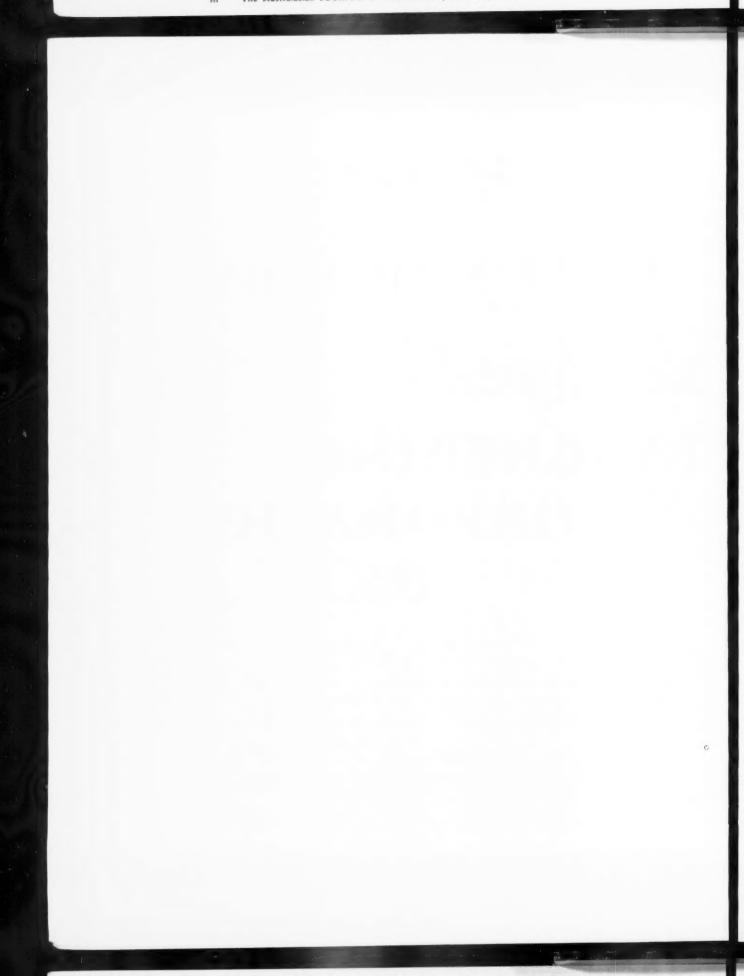


- First Scientific Interim Session of the American Rheumatism Association, Bethesda, Maryland, U.S.A.; H. Waine, BULLETIN ON RHEUMATIC DISEASES, 5:81, 1955.
- 2. J. L. Hollander, PHILADELPHIA MEDICINE, 50:671, 673, 1955.
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- H. L. Herzog, A. Nobile, S. Tolksdorf, W. Charney, E. B. Hershberg, P. L. Perlman, and M. M. Pechet, Science, 121:176, 1955.
- 5. Sponsored by Clinical Research Division, Schering Corporation, U.S.A.
- Dom. Republic Patent No. 617, Sept. 8, 1955, first patent on Prednisone and/or Prednisolone issued in any country, and first of many Schering Corporation patents on the new steroids since issued throughout the world.
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## New Books

**Battle for the Mind.** W. Sargant. Pps. xxiv + 248, with 30 black and white plates. (Heinemann, London. Australian price, 31/-.)

This thought-provoking book, written by a physician distinguished in psychological medicine at a London teaching hospital, has as its purpose the study of the mechanism and physiology of indoctrination and some of the methods used in fixing or destroying beliefs in the human brain

The mechanistic approach to some fields of psychiatric research is largely based on and substantiated by Pavlov's laboratory experiments on animals. Studies of the bodily systems of animals have been of great value in understanding the human body. But in spite of Pavlov's irreproachably scientific thesis on the disturbance of brain function, the view that the animal mind and the human mind are not comparable has for long predominated among psychologists of the Western World.

Since World War II, however, psychiatric research has become more realistic, chiefly because of the undeniable success achieved by drugs and other physical methods of treatment. The use of drugs in psychotherapy (e.g., large doses of barbiturates and more recently ether) produces a semi-drunken state which release inhibited emotions of terror or frustration. The release of these tensions is followed by varying degrees of brain exhaustion. In this exhausted state, which can also be achieved by rhythmic dancing, mass emotion, continuous questioning and particularly by fasting, the brain is peculiarly susceptible to new impressions.

In this remarkable book, Dr. Sargant shows how the same state of brain exhaustion is deliberately induced by techniques employed by religious evangelists and political indoctrinators alike, and in the eliciting of confessions (brain-washing) in police states. But it must be emphasised that this book is not concerned with the truth or falsity of any particular religious or political belief. Its purpose is to examine the mechanisms involved.

The conclusion reached is that such physiological mechanisms do exist, and that there is much to learn, from a study of brain function, about matters which have hitherto been regarded as being in the province of psychology or metaphysics.

The sincerity of Dr. Sargant's book is most apparent in his concluding paragraph:

"Though men are not dogs, they should humbly try to remember how much they resemble dogs in their brain functions, and not boast themselves as demigods. They are gifted with religious and social apprehensions, and they are gifted with the power of reason; but all these faculties are physiologically entailed to the brain. Therefore the brain should not be abused by having forced upon it any religious or political mystique that stunts the reason, or any form of crude rationalism that stunts the religious sense."

This is not a book about any aspect of pharmacy. It is reviewed here because of its important new approach to one of the last frontiers, the mind.—F.H.B.

## Overseas News

## GREAT BRITAIN

London, June 7, 1957.

## New President Appointed

Mr. D. W. Hudson, of Hove, Sussex, has succeeded Mr. Granville Shaw as President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Mr. Hudson became a member of Council after the war and for a number of years was on the Executive of the National Pharmaceutical Union. He is the proprietor of a large retail pharmacy and is also Managing Director of the Dubarry Perfumery Company, which produces a wide range of cosmetics. He has been succeeded as Vice-President by Mr. G. H. Hughes, of Colwyn Bay, North Wales. Mr. Hughes is in business on his own account and is a past mayor of his town. It is 15 years since there was last a Welsh Vice-President, Mr. Knox Mawer, who afterwards became President. Past-President Mr. Spencer Howells continues as Treasurer; and he was formerly in business in the London area but is also Welsh in origin. At the Council election which took Welsh in origin. At the Council election which took place in May two new members were elected—Mr. A. Aldington, of London, who has just completed a year as Chairman of the N.P.U., and Mr. H. J. Graves, of Devon; both are proprietor pharmacists. Mr. Aldington has been one of the severe critics of the Council's educational policy, and at the Annual General Meeting spoke on the great need for more pharmacists with a pre-academic apprenticeship in retail pharmacy. He believed the new preliminary standard would reduce the intake of students, and if there were a continuing shortage of pharmacists there might come a time when the Government would have its own training scheme for dispensers in the N.H.S.

## Branch Representatives' Meeting

The meeting of Branch Representatives which was held on the day after the Annual Meeting also gave some attention to education. A motion was adopted calling on the Council to ensure that apprentices put in their full period of apprenticeship and that this should be measured in hours. Some representatives appeared to believe that apprentices, particularly postgradute ones, turned up only on odd occasions and did not work during the full normal business hours.

A suggestion that, in view of the disproportionate numbers of apprentices trained by multiple firms compared with private pharmacists, the Society should provide a correspondence course for apprentices, was turned down. One speaker said that in his own town of Worcester there were 20 pharmacists and the only two apprentices were with a multiple firm. Twenty years ago this firm had organised a training scheme, including a correspondence course, for apprentices because preparations were not made in their shops. Nowadays the private pharmacist was in the same position and he needed help in training his apprentices. He alleged that 90 per cent. of the apprentices were trained in 10 per cent. of the shops. Several speakers referred to difficulties with post-graduate apprentices. In hospitals they had to be taught routine which took up at least the first three months of the year. The multiple firms recognised the position and they wanted managers. The apprentices trained in this environment

tended to become pharmacists in those shops. The proposal, however, was not adopted by the meeting.

### Control of New Products

The meeting also approved a motion which advocated the control of new medicinal products, as too many were being introduced under too many different names. Control was suggested along the following lines:—

- (a) New products, from whatever source, should be approved before general release. Approval would be given, only after at least a year of clinical trial in hospital and in a test area in general practice, in this country.
- (b) Approval would be given to a product under one name only. Brands would be indicated by maker's name or trade mark only.
- (c) Manufacturers who introduce or develop a new product should be allowed a period of three years of sole rights, during which time they would have the opportunity of recouping the cost of research and development.

An amendment that guidance of the prescriber should be sufficient was rejected. It was suggested in the amendment that a joint expert committee should be set up by interested pharmaceutical and medical bodies. This committee would be competent to examine products submitted to it by manufacturers, and would grant the use of a Mark, to be used on those products which satisfy the following conditions: (a) that they are new substances, new combinations of substances, or new presentations; (b) that evidence has been submitted to the committee of properly conducted clinical trials, showing that the products represent useful advances over those already marketed.

## Single Organisation Needed

A motion was also carried to the effect that the time had come for the Society to take the lead in preparing the way for a single unifying organisation to speak with authority for all pharmacists, whatever their position and no matter in what field of pharmacy they were engaged. One speaker said that whatever might be felt about the dignity or indignity of collective action and bargaining, they were forced to the conclusion that Government departments would only consider statements representing at least the majority opinion of members of any calling. From their point of view, that was right and natural. To get consideration, they must be in a position to demand consideration. They had only to look at what was happening in professional and semi-professional circles to realise how essential it was today to have an authoritative voice speaking for all members of a calling. To quote from "Engineering":

"The Government is clearly determined to be as tough with a professional body as it is weak against trade union pressure. . . . The experience of the past ten years has been that Governments have been strong where the opposition was weakest, and weak where the opposition was strongest."

They were not seeking to stir up trouble for trouble's sake. They realised the difficulties of implementing the motion, but these should not be allowed to act as a deterrent. They were 46 years late in demanding that the practice of pharmacy be confined to pharmacists, and it should not be possible for Government departments, other professions or successful traders outside pharmacy to filch from pharmacists the work and the compensation for work to which they were entitled by experience and examination. Every member of the Society was entitled to a professional status commensurate with the duration and standard of his studies. It was idle to claim that this was the position today. The Pharmaceutical Society should take steps

to become the clearing house for the considered views of all organisations dealing with pharmaceutical matters, and accept the position of spokesman for all these organisations and so establish the principle of one voice for pharmacy.

## B.P. 1958 and Approved Names

The Pharmacopoeia Committee has reported to the General Medical Council that it is proposed to publish the next British Pharmacopoeia in the spring of 1958. A draft has been considered by the Committee, and the monographs are expected to show an increase of about 10 per cent. over the number included in the 1953 edition. Up to date 41,223 copies of the B.P. 1953 have been sold and 12,246 of the 1955 addendum.

The following approved names have been devised or selected by the B.P. Commission, and the intention is that if any of the drugs to which these Approved Names are applied should eventually be described in the British Pharmacopoeia the Approved Name should be its official title. The issue of an Approved Name does not imply that the substance will necessarily be included in the British Pharmacopoeia or that the Commission is prepared to recommend the use of the substance in medicine.

The names appearing in the second column of the following list include some registered trade marks.

## Approved Name Other Names

Amisometradine	6-Amino-1-methallyl-3-methylpyri- midine-2:4-dione
	midine-2:4-dione

## Private Patients and Drugs

One of the doctors' chief objections to the Health Service is that private patients are not entitled to medicines under the Scheme, thus the patient who consults his own general practitioner and is not registered as a State patient or who seeks an opinion from a private consultant must both pay the pharmacist for their prescriptions, whereas the State patient receives free medicine both at hospital or through his own doctor on the payment of 1/- per prescription. All other benefits of the Health Service are open to the private patient if he requires to avail himself of these facilities. A suggestion has been made that the Act should be amended to allow private patients a selected list of preventive and life-saving drugs free of charge. The Minister of Health, Major Dennis Vosper, has said that this would raise matters of great difficulty, but shortly he will hold discussions with the British Medical Association on the issues involved. Mr. Macleod, when Minister of Health, said that a concession of this nature might cost a further £2 to £3 million each year, but it is thought that the figure might be nearer £500,000. It is estimated that about 700 doctors are engaged entirely in private practice.

## Cost of Prescriptions

The Minister of Health told the House of Commons on June 3 that there was an increase of about 5d. per prescription when the 1/- levy was introduced in December last. Since then there had been a further upward trend. The number of prescriptions, however, had been much lower, but this was partly due to the low incidence of sickness. Mr. Vosper, in reply to a question, said that the anticipated saving and that achieved would be about the same. He refused to accept a suggestion that there was a danger of waste involved in prescribing larger quantities. The general practitioner was competent to exercise his discretion; larger quantities were not wasteful if there was a continuing need of this help for people with chronic or continuing illnesses.

It is expected that the average prescription price for March will be about 5/9 per prescription.

## Prescription Charges

In the debate on the National Health Service Contributions Bill which will raise the contributions paid by members of the public by 1/- per week, Mr. Vosper said that he did not agree that the prescription charge was causing grave hardship, because the advice that he had received—and he had taken great trouble to get this advice—was to the contrary. There had been cases of hardship, but he believed that they were exceptions, not the rule, and he had no evidence, unpopular though the prescription charge was, that it was at present causing hardship. The number of prescriptions on a per capita basis in December, 1956, the first month of the new charging policy, was exactly the same as the average number of prescriptions, on a per capita basis, in 1949. In 1949 there were suggestions from those who were now in opposition that there was over-prescribing. What was right in 1949 was surely right now. He did not accept that prescriptions were unduly limited in the first month of the new charging policy.

This increase in the cost of the N.H.S. stamp which brings the total payable to 7/5 per week by an employed male, against 5/1 per week in 1948, was defended by Sir Hugh Linstead. In part of his speech he said it was quite clear that the continued use of new drugs would increase the cost of the Service. The benefit would be seen in the quicker turnover of patients and putting them back to productive work. The whole history of the Health Service had been the history of an under-financed affair. They had had to manage up to now because certain sections of the Service had been living on their fat. They were left with the simple choice whether the additional money should come out of insurance payments or from taxes. He felt quite clearly that insured persons should pay the 19 per cent. of the cost of medical treatment and rehabilitation envisaged by the new payments.

One member, Mr. Arbuthnot, congratulated the Minister on having reached agreement with the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry to protect the National Health Service against the very small percentage of firms who were anxious to exploit it. He denied the charge that had been bandied about in some quarters that the industry had exploited and was exploiting the Service.

Later in his speech Mr. Arbuthnot spoke of what he termed "the problem of sales," upon which criticism had been levelled that undue pressure had been brought to bear on doctors in the Health Service. For every drug, he declared, that successfully reached the market there were some 300, or maybe more, which failed completely to do so, and upon which the research carried out was completely wasted. The sales of the successful

drug had to pay for that research. When a successful new drug had been found, no one knew how long it would prove to be the best in the field. This was a highly competitive industry. At the outset it was not unreasonable that the price of a new drug should be high and should gradually decrease the longer it was in use. The problem should also be regarded from the point of view of earning foreign exchange. If a climate could be created in this country in which the pharmaceutical industry could thrive, plant would be set up here for the manufacture of drugs to be sold all over the world. Exports would thrive and the prices would come down at home as the basis of sales broadened. If on the other hand we (the people of Great Britain) discouraged the pharmaceutical industry and curtailed research, we would suffer in the long run. The industry would go bankrupt and we would have to go to the United States for our drugs and for the "know-how." The ultimate cost in dollars and the ultimate damage to the National Health Service would be incalculable. He hoped that in considering the Bill members would pause before attributing too much blame for the increased costs to the industry, which had done so much to keep Britain in the forefront of scientific development.

## Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination of school children against poliomyelitis is now going ahead steadily but rather slowly throughout Britain. Recently Mr. Vosper told the House of Commons that 213,000 children had been vaccinated in 1956 and already supplies for over half a million children had been issued this year, so that it should be possible to vaccinate the two million children who had already been registered by their parents. The original registration group was for the eight years from 1947 upwards, but it is now proposed that the parents of children born in 1955 and 1956 should be given an opportunity to register. Last year vaccination was suspended at the end of June when the "polio season" is at its height, but the Minister has now been advised that this year vaccination can be continued throughout the summer. The number of notifications of the disease this year has been relatively high, but as yet no conclusions have been drawn on the possible incidence later. The Government is still unwilling to import vaccine from the United States, as the American product contains different virus strains, including the virulent Mahoney, from those used here. The vaccination is being carried out by the local health authorities and not by general medical practitioners.

## Past President's Portrait

A portrait of Mrs. J. K. Irvine, M.B.E., president of the Pharmaceutical Society ten years ago, is amongst the exhibits at the Royal Academy. The portrait was commissioned by the Council of the Society and was painted by Mr. Norman Hepple, A.R.A. It will be hung in the Council Room of the Society alongside the portraits of other distinguished past Presidents. Mrs. Irvine is the first and so far the only woman President of the Society.

## Shop Hours Bill

The Shop Hours Bill which was mentioned in May and earlier News Letters has been abandoned. When it reached the House of Commons after having been passed in the Lords, the Government declared that they would not have time for the Bill this session. Considerable discontent has been caused among shop workers, as in many cases it would cut an hour from their daily work, but the majority of pharmacists are pleased that they will not have to grapple with the difficulties of Sunday employment which would have occurred if the Bill had been passed unmodified.

## Trade Notes

Mr. F. M. Needham, Managing Director of Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., left by air from Sydney on June 15 for a visit to the International Division of Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd., England, to discuss general matters relating to the Australian sphere of activities.

## NEW FORMULA CALCIDRINE SYRUP

Abbott Laboratories Pty. Ltd., of Sydney, advises that New Formula Calcidrine Syrup was released as from May 1, 1957, and is available in one size only-4 fl. oz. bottles.

This New Formula is now being actively detailed to the medical profession, and all new prescriptions will be for the new apricot-flavoured product unless other-

wise stated.

## SOFRAMYCIN OINTMENT

Advice has been received from Roussel Pharmaceuticals (Pty.) Ltd., of Sydney, that its associates in Paris, namely UCLAF Pharmaceutical Division, have discovered a new Antibiotic (Framycetin Sulfate) called "Soframycin."

This product is being manufactured in England by

the company's associates, and it will shortly be introduced into Australia. Selling price to chemists will be 8/6 per tube, 15 gramme, 1½ per cent.

"Soframycin" is described as a new powerful antibotic produced by a strain of Streptomyces decaris, and is claimed to be especially effective against Staphylegger. lococci, Proteus vulgaris and Pseudomonas pyocyanea.

### BOOTS BUYS FACTORY PREMISES IN MELBOURNE

It was announced during the month that Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. had purchased for an undisclosed sum the administrative block of the premises vacated by Australian Knitting Mills in Richmond.

To cope with Boots' expansion in Australia, the new property will provide facilities for the rapid handling of goods. Display rooms will be the feature of the

office plan, including a surgical instrument showroom for the medical profession.

The new premises will form the new headquarters of Boots' pharmaceutical, hospital, surgical and rural

Mr. G. K. Suter, Ph.C., is a Director of the Australian subsidiary.

## LOURNAY ADDS TO RANGE

Lournay Beauty Preparations have added a new skin care preparation to complement their "Nite'n' day"

This new Moisture Balm, which can be used by day under a foundation as well as at night, will be available

The Journal invites as information for the "Trade Notes" section personal items dealing with members of the staffs of the Drug Manufacturing and Agency Houses which advertise in the Journal. Material should be sent to "A.J.P," 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne. If personal illustration blocks are supplied, they should not exceed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. in width. When it is necessary to have a block made, the cost will be charged to the Company from which the item was received. in July, retailing at 10/6. Purpose of the Balm is stated to be the replacement of moisture that evaporates from the skin.

Packed in an elegant, eye-catching bottle, with a gleaming gold cap and gold foil embossed label, the iar contains an average three months' supply. The jar contains an average three months' supply. The attractive merchandiser for window or counter unit contains one dozen bottles.

Lournay "Nite 'n' day" Moisture Balm is backed by an extensive advertising campaign in press, radio and television. The two latter mediums include the popular Bob Dyer programmes.

### POLYBACTRIN

In our issue of May 30, 1957, at page 507, reference was made to "Pharmaceutical Aerosols," and it was noted that a new Antibiotic Powder in an Aerosol package had been introduced in England recently.

This Polybactrin unit is produced by Calmic Ltd., of Crewe, England, whose Australian office is at 458 Wattle street, Ultimo, Sydney. The unit offers a new technique for the topical application of antibiotic therapy, en-abling an efficient, economical and dry coverage of the wound area to be made.

The extensive range of bactericidal activity afforded by the triad of bacitracin, neomycin and polymixin gives an extremely wide coverage of wound pathogens without the risk of inducing resistant strains of organisms.

Ps. pyocyaneous, particularly present in burns is completely inhibited by polymixin, considerably reducing the healing time.

Polybactrin is not readily absorbed and there is stated to be no risk of systemic toxicity occurring.

The propellent gas is non-toxic and does not support

combustion.

There are no contra-indications to the use of Polybactrin. Systemic therapy may be given concurrently if

## EFCORTELAN (HYDROCORTISONE GLAXO)

Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. has announced that it has introduced the following range of Efcortelan (hydrocortisone Glaxo) with neomycin preparations:-

	Trade Price
Eye Drops	
1% hydrocortisone & 0.5%	
neomycin in sterile iso-	
tonic buffered suspension.	
3 cc. vial with dropper	18/- ea.
Eye Ointment	
1% hydrocortisone & 0.5%	
neomycin. 3.5 gm. tube	
with nozzle	15/- ea.
Intra-Articular Injection	
25 mgm. hydrocortisone per	
cc. & 0.5% neomycin. 5	
cc. bottles	66/- ea.
Skin Lotion	
0.5% hydrocortisone &	
0.5% neomycin in water	
miscible base. 20 cc. bottle	26/- ea.
Skin Ointment	
1% hydrocortisone & 0.5%	
neomycin	
5 gm. tubes	18/- ea.
15 gm, tubes	40/- ea.
addition the company has introd	uced Delta Efc

In addition the company has introduced Delta Efcortelan Tablets (Prednisolone) and ½ per cent. Efcortelan Skin Ointment. Packs and prices are as follows:-Trade Price

Delta Efe	orte	lar	1				
						80/-	ea.
			tablets				
Bottles	of a	500	tablets			£61/10/-	ea.
Efcortela	n Sk	cin	Ointme	nt	0.5		
Tubes o	of 15	01	m			23/-	ea.

## New Plastic HOTTIES! POLYTHENE

Obtainable

HOT WATER BOTTLE

- Guaranteed Non-Perishable
- Retains Heat Longer
  - · Leak-Proof
    - Pleasant Cuddly Feeling
      - 60% Lighter
    - One Piece Construction--no seams to open or fall apart

Ideal for sick roomscan be used as ice pack

Retail Price 9/6

Assorted Pastel Colours

PINK GREEN

Manufactured by

## TRIGG PARFREY PTY. LTD.

AGENTS:

VICTORIA

G. Gibson & Associates
Pty. Ltd.
442 City Road
Melbourne MXI221

from your usual wholesaler

M. J. Reeve & Co. 107 York Street Sydney BX 3814

TASMANIA
Dobson's Sales Agency
118 Murray Street
Hobert B 2111

QUEENSLAND S. T. Joseph Pty. Ltd., 125 Adelaide Street Brisbane B 9405

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Howard C. Micklem & Son
Worande Buildings
Chesser St., Adelaide

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
E. S. Lazarus & Co. (W.A.)
Ltd.
442-446 Murray Street
Perth

## The Three Musketeers



Literature on Veganin available on request.

"All for one, one for all," a phrase written by Alexandre Dumas, was, and probably still is, the most concise and expressive description of strength by unity. In the world of science it is equally true that much has been achieved by combined rather than individual efforts.

Research has proved that drugs, whose active ingredients are combined in accordance with the synergistic theory of Burgi, produce a therapeutic effect far in excess of the potentialities of each constituent. Veganin Tablets have been developed on these lines. Thus, by virtue of their rapid rate of disintegration, minimal quantities of codeine phosphate, phenacetin and acetylsalicylic acid are released to

exert maximal analgesia.

Combine Veganin Analgesic Tablets in a parcel with other Warner lines to take advantage of parcel discounts of 5 per cent. on £10 and 10 per cent. on £25 assorted Warner parcels.



**Beganin**ANALGESIC-SEDATIVE-TABLETS

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO. PTY. LTD., 508-528 RILEY STREET, SYDNEY Telegraph: QUICKPILL, Sydney. Telephone: MX 2355

4. A.J.P.54.V.

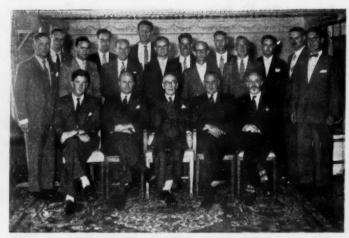
## MAY & BAKER'S CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The accompanying photograph was taken at the Wentworth Hotel, Sydney, where May & Baker (Australia) Pty. Ltd. recently concluded its Annual Representatives' Conference

The occasion was of especial significance in that the company now has an Australian at its head. Mr. H. J. R. Gamble, who qualified at the Victorian College of Pharmacy in 1934, was appointed General Manager on April 1 of this year.

Mr. T. A. Martin, whom he succeeds, will be returning to the U.K. in the near future to take up an appointment with the parent company, and the representatives took the opportunity of presenting him with a 35 m.m. camera.

During the Conference Week lectures were delivered on the recent advances in the field of Chemotherapy.



Left to right. Back row: R. J. Bellerby, A. D. Ferguson, J. Millward, D. Wilson, R. B. Hann, F. V. Gilbert, R. C. Hunter. Middle row: J. H. Noon, V. N. Love, L. E. Beck, R. S. Bradshaw, L. D. Halloran, K. C. Curnick, G. B. Pollard. Seated: R. J. Preiss (Manager Sydney Office), H. J. R. Gamble (General Manager), F. C. Marrington (Chairman of Board of Directors), T. A. Martin (retiring General Manager), D. Buchanan (Scientific Director).

## SMITH & NEPHEW DIRECTOR VISITS AUSTRALIA

Mr. F. M. Medhurst, M.B.E., director of Smith & Nephew Associated Companies Ltd., London, is making his third visit to Australia for the purpose of investigating future developments of Smith & Nephew in this country.

Smith & Nephew Associated Companies Ltd., England, has gone a long way since its sur-gical dressings business was commenced 101 years ago in Hull. The group now comprises over 15 subsidiary comcomprises panies in England and overseas, and has more than 5000 employees.

The manufacturing isterests include such wellknown household names as Elastoplast and Nivea Creme. In the medical sphere, the company's Gypsona plaster of paris bandages are known and used practically throughout the world. In addition, surgical dressings, hypodermic syringes and needles, women's and children's clothing, Lasso

Mr. F. M. Medhurst, M.B.E., Director of Smith & Nephew Associated Companies Ltd., London,

England.

industrial adhesive tapes and pharmaceuticals form a very essential part of the group's activities.

Mr. Medhurst anticipates being in Australia for six weeks, during which time he will explore all outlets for the company's many products.

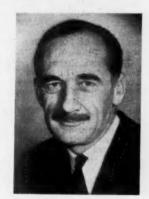
## NEW GROUP LABORATORIES FACTORY

## Official Opening by Premier

The official opening of the new factory of Group Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. at Moorabbin, Vic., was carried out by the Hon. H. E. Bolte, Premier of Victoria, on June 7.

Group Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., which represents the Beecham Group in Australia, will now be better able to cope with the demand for its well-known products which include ducts. ducts, which include Brylcreem Hairdressing, which include Eno's Fruit Salt, Mac-lean's Peroxide Tooth-paste, Pure Silvikrin and Silvikrin Tonic Hair-dressing, Beecham's Pills and Ashton & Parson's Infant Powders.

The new factory has been designed to expand production, with special attention paid to hygi-enic conditions of manufacture and complete protection of product from raw material to storage of the finished goods. The construction



Mr. L. C. Deane, Managing Director.

will also permit easy future extension to provide even more production in answer to the company's vigorous sales policy.

Immediately prior to the official opening by Mr. Bolte, Mr. S. A. F. Pond, Chairman of Group Laboratories, read a message of congratulation from the Chairman of the Beecham Group in England, the Rt. Hon. Lord Dovercourt, in which he regretted not being able to be present, but was happy to be able to send a message of greeting and good will.

Following this, Mr. Bolte officially opened the factory with these remarks: "Not only has the quarter-million capital invested in this project brought with it the 'know-how' of this particular industry, but it is a potential asset of great value in the way of earning capacity to assist the balance of exports for Australia as a whole. Because of the fact that the buying power of primary products, although great at times, is limited by conditions such as drought, secondary industries become more important to the country's prosperity. This company, which can well be regarded as a leader in

its field, is assisting most definitely in the achievement of this prosperity." Group Laboratories' action, he said, showed the faith of British investors in Australia, and he emphasised that Victoria alone already had attracted 60 per cent. of the Australian investments, 50 per cent. of the secondary industries and 40 per cent. of the total intake of migrants

for Australia.

The Premier then threw the switch which set the production machinery in motion.

Hosts for Group Laboratories were Mr. S. Pond, Chairman of the company in Australia; Mr. L. C. Deane, Managing Director, and other company executives.

## SUNSILK SHAMPOO

During recent years there has been a general and substantial increase in the use of toiletry preparations and cosmetics of all types, particularly in those countries with a high standard of living, such as Australian experiences. tralia. This country has followed the overseas trend, and currently uses more toilet soap and toothpaste per head of population than all other countries with the exception of America.

However, there is one type of toiletry product that has yet to be developed to the extent that it has been overseas, and this is liquid shampoo. Here is a market with high potential which is gathering momentum all the time. Since 1952 it has increased by 100 per cent. and already represents £1m. in retail turnover. Proof that this is merely a beginning lies in the fact that to date only 40 per cent. of all women use a shampoo to wash their hair, the greater majority using toilet soap and bar soaps.

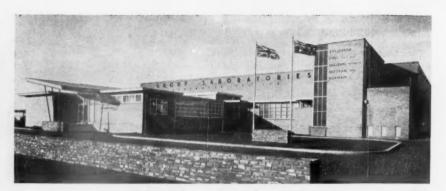
This ratio is changing day by day as more and more advertising promotes the use of shampoo and its advantages. To quote a specific case, in the six months following the launching of Pears Sunsilk Shampoo, an independent survey shows that the shampoo market expanded by 32 per cent. This is evidence of what can be achieved by concentrated advertising backed by effective merchandising and display.

## FAULDING'S NEW PREMISES AT BRISBANE

F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. opened its new premises at Barry parade, Brisbane, on May 22. The opening ceremony was performed by the Queensland Premier,

Mr. A. F. Scammell, Chairman and Managing Director of the company, welcomed many guests from the various States of the Commonwealth.

One of the most interesting points of the new Barry



View of the new Group Laboratories factory.

parade warehouse is that a car park is provided a few paces from the building. This park will give clients every opportunity to obtain their pharmaceutical needs without delay. The quick-service counter ensures speedy attention and provides an unimpeded view of the comprehensive range of lines handled by Faul-

Mr. E. S. Nicholls, the Queensland manager, said that with the opening of the new premises Faulding, Brisbane, would be supplying "the ultimate in streamlined service."



Left to right: Messrs. J. McGee, W. F. Scammell, G. V. Scammell and A. F. Scammell.

## P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Notified 3/6/57-

D-4-13	General Section: Alteration	
Retail	Douglas Drug Co.	Wholesale
	Bidomak	63/- doz.
	Chemists' Section: Addition	

Size Retail Wholesale Lancaster Laboratories Zyola ..... 80/- doz.

PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE For list of cards comprising the batch for June, 1957, see page 667.

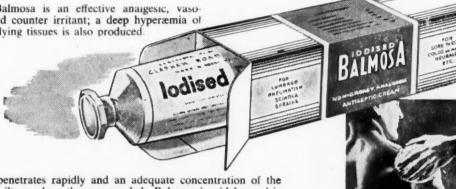
TOPICAL TREATMENT OF

AND OTHER ALLIED CONDITIONS

Especially NEURITIS, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA SPRAINS

iodised

Iodised Balmosa is an effective analgesic, vasodilator and counter irritant; a deep hyperæmia of the underlying tissues is also produced.



Balmosa penetrates rapidly and an adequate concentration of the drugs is built up where they are needed. Balmosa is widely used in conjunction with diathermy, infra-red irradiation and other physiotherapeutic measures.

in a Rapidly Absorbable Vanishing Sase, Stainless and Non-irritating.

## IODISED BALMOSA

- Sodium Iodide • Menthol .. .. 2.000% • Camphor .. .. .. 4.000% • Methyl Salicylate .. .. 4.000%
- 60% Alcoholic Tincture of Capsicum Fruit (1-2.5) 0.625%

Samples gladly supplied on request.



2. \mear Balmosa on freely and rub in.



dry thoroughly

1. Bathe the part with

3. Cover with wool or flannel

PREPARATION. Iodised Balmosa is packed in 1 oz. and 2 oz. tubes for convenient application. For dispensing ease, plain enamelled 1 oz. and 2 oz. tubes as well as 12 oz. jars are also available.

DISTRIBUTORS: MUIR & NEIL PTY. LTD., Sydney, Melbourne. Auckland

OPPENHEIMER SON & CO. LTD., LONDON-ENGLAND

iodised

NOW WITH NEOMYCIN!

## EFCORTELAN

HYDROCORTISONE GLAXO

NEOMYCIN IS

BACTERICIDAL TO MOST

GRAM-POSITIVE AND GRAM-NEGATIVE

BACTERIA. DEVELOPMENT OF RESISTANCE IS UNKNOWN.

IT IS NON-TOXIC AND THE RISK

OF SENSITISATION IS

NEGLIGIBLE.

EYE DROPS

EYE OINTMENT INTRA-

ARTICULAR

INJECTION

SKIN LOTION

SKIN

OINTMENT

GLAXO LABORATORIES (AUST.) PTY. LTD.

29-47 Villiers St., Nth. Melbourne.

Branches at: Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth, Sydney

## Student Activities

## THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEU-TICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

During the month, N.A.P.S.A. received the resignation of Russell Hardidge, the Industrial and Educational Vice-President. Russ took over the office of vice-president during 1955 and again held it, together with that of Editor of "The Pharmacy Student," in 1956. As he has recently opened his own pharmacy, Russell finds this leaves him no time to take an active part in the organisation of N.A.P.S.A. We wish him every success in his new venture.

## TASMANIAN PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

T.P.S.A. is trying during this year to invite a guest speaker to as many meetings as possible. So far we have had a veterinarian pharmaceutical chemist at the May meeting, and an eye specialist has been invited to the June meeting. This practice is certainly paying dividends, as attendances have never been as good—better than two-thirds membership at every meeting.

On May 25 a barbecue was held at Claremont, the home of Cadbury's Chocolates. This was the first social function for the year and was thoroughly enjoyed by all who went.

## VICTORIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The end of the first term was celebrated with a dance at the College on May 17. About 100 danced to music provided by Norm Bechler and his band, and all enjoyed a thoroughly excellent evening.

Apart from the dance, social activities for the term have been hampered due to the late return of first and second year, the Easter break, and a certain chemistry exam. at the end of the term. However, we hope to make amends with the heavy social programme proposed by the committee for next term.

Third year will celebrate the return to College next term with a Botany exam. on June 11. From reports received, a few students have been spending their week-ends in the Botanic Gardens (studying, we hope).

Proposed social engagements for next term are as follows. The traditional "Lost Week-end" will be held at Hepburn Springs, on the Queen's Birthday week-end.

On June 23 the annual football "blood" match and picnic will be held at Warrandyte. The committee decided to give the students four weeks to recover from the picnic and prepare for the Annual Pharmacy Ball at St. Kilda Town Hall on Monday, July 29. On that night, the Follies will be presented.

At the last meeting, the S.R.C. accepted with regret the resignation of a member of the committee, Russell Hardidge. Russell is going into his own business shortly, and finds that he will not be able to give full attention to committee duties. He has been a member of the Student Representative Council for the past four years, and has worked tirelessly during that period. The committee will miss the invaluable assistance he has given them in the past, and wish him every success in his new venture.

Also at this meeting the committee listened with interest to the many motions passed at Congress and all were ratified.

## QUEENSLAND PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Several gala events have happened recently for Q.P.S.S. in Brisbane. The first was our float in the University Procession on May 15. The float was entitled "The Queen and Us"—for obvious reasons a skit on the picture "The King and I." The Queen was a large-sized golliwog (or a dressmaker's dummy dressed up as one) which insisted on falling over every time the float turned a corner. The Queen was attended by "one husband still in favour," a really beautiful Hawaiian dancing girl (his grass skirt did not fit) and a mystic snake charmer. Following along behind were a dozen or so children suitably dressed in nappies, although it was noticed that most of the male "children" seemed to like the float in front of ours better. No need to say that the float was filled with Physio students.

On returning to our disbanding positions we received the customary hosing down with the high pressure firehoses, mixed every now and then with the occasional flour bomb, and we all went back to work that afternoon.

On May 24 the annual Pharmacy Ball was held at Brisbane's beautiful Cloudland Ballroom—reputed to have the biggest dance floor in the Southern Hemisphere. The ballroom stands on one of Brisbane's highest points, hence the name; and it is really a wonderful place for a ball, giving a wide and uninterrupted view of Brisbane by night. After all the pre-ball parties, the students finally arrived at the ball and thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Afterwards some of the students retired to post-ball parties and night clubs with obviously no regard to the fact that they had to go to work that morning. Certainly a night to long remember.

We are sorry to state that our vice-president, Bob Wilson, has resigned due to pressure of study. His place has been filled by Ron Andrews and we wish him all the best. Bob's terrific enthusiasm and wonderful organising ability will be a sore loss to Q.P.S.S., but we all join in wishing him the best in his work and studies.

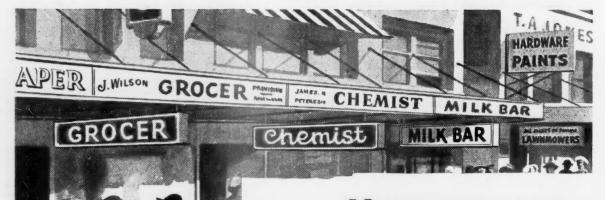
There has been an amendment to the Constitution which enables the election of a Deputy Vice-President, whose job will be to take over work from the President when the exams. become too pressing. The Deputy must come from second year. He will take over if the Vice-President should resign, but will not automatically become President next year. Congratulations to Peter Geaney, who was elected to this position.

Congress 1958.—Commencing January 13 and finishing January 25 Congress will be a fabulous turn out. The first week will be spent in a guest house on Stradbroke Island. The entire house has been booked and students who attend will receive some excellent attention. The pamphlet on "Samarinda" Guest House reads—electric light, excellent cuisine, hot showers, refrigeration, excellent fishing of every type, magnificent scenery and wonderful surfing beaches. Q.P.S.S. has obtained a reduced tariff of £7/10/- for the week. The following week visitors will be billeted with Queensland students when the programme will include a trip to Surfers' Paradise, an informal dance, an inspection of a food preserving factory and a dinner at a leading hotel.

If you have not been to a Congress or have not visited Queensland before, here is the opportunity to visit us and to make many new friends from all over Australia. Remember, application forms will be available soon from your yearly reps. So for the holiday of your life COME TO CONGRESS.

## ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Organisation has been the key word of A.U.P.S.A. this year, and tributes are due to Malc Abbott for his



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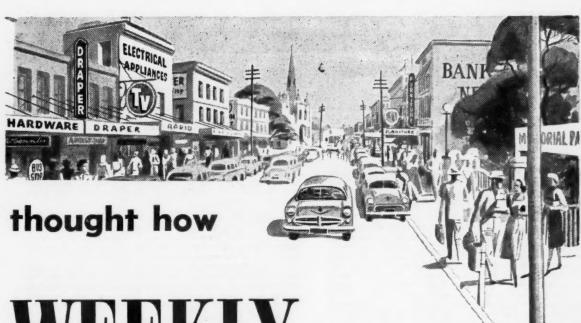
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The Draper



The Hardware Man



The Chemist

direct approach to his problems. The last month has been devoted principally to preparations for the Annual Ball and Dinner.

The Ball, to be held at the University on July 20, is completely under control. Two bands will be used—one in the Refectory, a gentle 50/50 type group to cater for the more rheumatic 50/50 type "old hands"; the other, a fiery exponent of the conventional red-hot rhythm, will occupy the Lady Symon Hall. The Committee has also contributed to the prevention of gastric discomfort by transferring catering arrangements to a new convenor. The Gwen Mackie Dancing Troupe will provide a floor show, and, as ever, the Maloney/Grummet combination will perform the ritual "May and Mack" routine.

The dinner is to be held at the Hotel Adelaide on June 27. Guests representing senior Pharmaceutical Organisations are invited and a Sub-Committee "extraordinaire" is busying itself formulating a menu of Pharmaceutical flavour.

The End-of-Term Social, in the form of a "Hernando's Hideaway" evening, was held on May 28 in the Lady Symon Hall at the University, and produced an incredible array of ensembles. Almost to the man, Pharmacy turned out in disgusting taste—a dubious honour, but nevertheless a most gratifying result. Trophies were presented to Chris Phillips and Bob Schultz as the most revoltingly dressed male and female respectively. Chris looked divine in black skirt and pink blouse. The whole quaint ensemble was rounded off by an aged beret and provided a charming picture.

Rod Porter's all-Uni band provided the music, and bright decorations included cartoon murals of all the notables as seen by Trev. Stratton.

## REPORT OF W.A.P.S.A. ACTIVITIES DURING MAY

The month of May got away to a really good start with the election of office-bearers (list published in May issue). This was followed soon after by the Annual Students' Ball. Highlights of the Ball:—

- (a) The student who within the first 15 minutes managed to drop a tray full of glasses (only the GLASSES didn't bounce) and then managed to fall over whilst having the first dance.
  - (b) The good time had by all who attended.
- (c) The first taste of success for the newly elected committee.

Our next activity was participation, by invitation, in the University "Prosh." Of note during the month was the receipt and acceptance of an invitation from the University of W.A. to enter an exhibit in the Science Exhibition to be held at the University late in June. This also is a first.

A social football match has been organised in association with the football club of Rumbles Warehouse. This is an annual event. Last year the students' team won by an unmentionable margin.

On the whole this has been a memorable month, as the student body is really showing its solidarity; the committee is doing a good job and is receiving grand support and co-operation from the members of the student association.

On May 13 W.A.P.S.A. held its Annual Ball at the Cottesloe Civic Centre, and it proved to be a great success, as could be judged by the many words of praise heard during the evening. Much credit for this must go to the newly elected committee (in office for only

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one week), which worked very hard to ensure that all would be carried out as planned by the previous committee.

The Official Party consisted of Mr. G. Allan (W.A. President of the Guild) and Mrs. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rumble, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Rumble, who thanked the committee for a most enjoyable evening. We were very sorry that the following people who received official invitations were not able to attend, and hereby acknowledge apologies received from Dr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Avenell, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dallimore and Miss V. Garcia.

A particular vote of thanks must go to the new President of our committee, Terry McManus, and Secretary, Anne Symes, and other members of the committee who worked so hard to make the Ball the great success that it was. Special thanks must also to Felton, Grimwade and Bickford Pty. Ltd., and Rumbles Ltd., for their welcome support.

On May 17 the University of W.A. held its procession in aid of the University Summer Camp for Children. For the FIRST time Pharmacy Students of W.A. were invited to enter a float. The float was provided by the University Procession Organisers and was decorated by the Sub-committee which had been elected for the job. Centre of attraction on the float was an outsize mortar and pestle in which the students, suitably attired, concocted a rather potent brew. This was one occasion when "The more the merrier" outweighed "Too many cooks spoil the brew."

Once again the committee must be applauded for a splendid effort. These students did a very big task, due to the fact that the invitation to enter a float was received one week before the night on which the procession was to be held. Official thanks have been received from the organisers of the procession for the part played by the Pharmacy Students and for the fine effort done by those who were collecting for the cause previously mentioned. Altogether over £390 was collected during the procession.

## SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The President, Mr. Phill O'Grady, opened the May meeting and welcomed Mr. Martin, a graduate in Pharmacy, from America, who is at present working with Professor Wright in the Pharmacy Dept. of Sydney University in preparation for his Doctor's degree. Mr. Martin then briefly outlined the course which he took at the University in order to obtain his degree. We must thank him for his most informative little chat and extend an invitation to future meetings.

Commemoration Day.—Pharmacy students really let their hair down this year and nine Mat. Med. students decorated a float in true Calypso fashion to take off the coveted first prize. Several other floats were entered, but unfortunately they were not good enough to win any prizes. We must congratulate all those who took part in the fund-raising and fun-raising pranks during the day. Commemoration Ball—little need be said about this, except that as usual everybody had a riotous night and quite a few had heavy heads the next morning.

Pharmacy Students' Ball.—This year the S.U.P.A. Ball is to be held in the Men's Union of the University on Friday, July 8. Tickets are 17/6 each.

Because of the proximity of exams. we shan't have many more social functions until third term, so until then cheerio from S.U.P.A.

-Margaret Whittle, National Publicity Officer, 21 Beatrice road, Dalkeith, W.A.

## Commonwealth and State News

## COMMONWEALTH

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

## MEETING OF PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE

A meeting of the Executive of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia was held in Melbourne on June 10 and 11, 1957.

There were present the President of the Association, Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, Mr. K. S. Porter, and Mr. B. G. Fegent, who was invited to be present in the absence of the Deputy President, this office being vacant owing to the unfortunate death of Mr. H. D. Fitch.

The principal business before the Executive was the selection of the H. W. Woods Travelling Scholar for 1957, the award of which is announced in this issue of the Journal.

Other matters considered by the Executive were terms and conditions under which future Travelling Scholarships would be awarded; the filling of the office of Deputy President; representation of the Association on the National Health and Medical Research Council; inauguration of a safety campaign to minimise the risk of poisoning in the home.

The Executive had before it also a recommendation from the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia to the effect that the next meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association should be held in South Australia in May, 1959. This recommendation was adopted.

## H. W. WOODS TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP 1957 Award Announced by Pharmaceutical Association

The Executive of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia has announced that the H. W. Woods Travelling Scholarship for 1957 has been awarded to Mr. W. J. O'Reilly, of Sydney.

In all, seven applicants were received. Of these, one came from Queensland, N.S.W., Tasmania and South Australia, and three from Victoria.

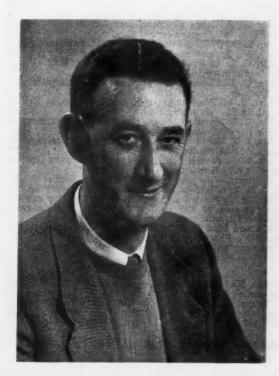
This Scholarship, which will be awarded annually, is valued at £1250. Under the terms announced for 1957, the Woods Travelling Scholar will be required to spend at least 12 months or one academic year in studies or research outside of Australia.

Mr. O'Reilly is attached to the Pharmacy Department of the University of Sydney, where he is a lecturer in theoretical and practical pharmacy and is carrying out research on the metabolism of cardiac glycosides under the direction of Associate Professor S. E. Wright for the degree of Master of Science in Pharmaceutical Science.

Mr. O'Reilly is 26 years of age and is a qualified pharmaceutical chemist and a Bachelor of Science. He qualified at the N.S.W. Examination in February, 1953, and in that year became a teaching Fellow in the Pharmacy Department of the University. In his Science

course he passed in Chemistry II with distinction, Biochemistry I with high distinction, Biochemistry II with high distinction. In the subject of Pharmaceutical Science and analysis of foods and drugs he gained the William Joseph Collett Shoppee Prize.

In February, 1956, Mr. O'Reilly was appointed Examiner in Pharmaceutical Arithmetic for the Final Qualifying Examination of the Pharmacy Board of N.S.W. He has had relieving experience in a number of pharmacies in the metropolitan and country districts and also in hospital pharmacies. In association with Professor Wright, he has written several papers, which have been published in the "Australian Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology."



Mr. W. J. O'Reilly, H. W. Woods Travelling Scholar 1957.

Under the project submitted, Mr. O'Reilly will gain experience abroad in the Pharmacy School of the University of California, San Francisco, in a twofold field—

- 1. Pharmaceutical Education;
- Further studies and research in Pharmaceutical Science.

## SOUTH WA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

If all the year was playing holidays, To sport would be as tedious as to work. Shakespeare.

Miss G. J. Bowie has sold her pharmacy at Glenbrook. Mr. N. J. Nolan has sold his pharmacy at Neutral Bay to Mr. A. A. Ball.

Mr. J. Ada has purchased the business of Mr. O. D. Ward at 64 Prince street, Grafton.

Mr. B. G. Brouggy has opened a pharmacy in Bobbin Head road, North Turramurra.

Mr. G. L. Larsen has purchased Mr. S. C. Ward's pharmacy, 440 Church street, Parramatta.

Mr. H. B. Quigg has purchased Mr. I. H. Peterson's

pharmacy, 45 Angus avenue, Kandos.

Mr. E. F. White is the new owner of Anthony's phar-

macy, 340 Sydney road, Balgowlah.

Mr. C. L. C. Powell has purchased Mr. Keith Johnston's pharmacy in Bank street, Molong

Mr. G. L. Shennan has purchased Hooke's pharmacy Toukley

Mrs. B. M. Plaskitt has sold her pharmacy at Bexley North to Mr. W. Anderson.

Mr. C. S. Harris is the proprietor of the pharmacy in River street, Ballina.

Mr. J. E. Moore is the new owner of Campbell's pharmacy, 128 Macpherson street, Bronte.

Mr. J. A. Joseph has opened a pharmacy in Grafton street, Coff's Harbour.

Obituary.—We regret to record the death of Mr. J. D. Pye, late of 158 Victoria road, Gladesville.

Mr. W. J. Boutell and Mrs. E. L. C. Buckley are the new owners of the pharmacy at 246 Victoria road, Gladesville, purchased from Mr. B. J. Fienberg.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Collier are the new proprietors of Bentley's Pharmacy, purchased from Mrs. Cox. The pharmacy will be known as Collier's Pharmacy.

## PHARMACY BALL 1957

The 1957 Pharmacy Ball will be held at the Trocadero on Monday, August 12, 1957.

Tickets are now available from the Society's rooms, "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney. Phone BU 3092. Admission £1/1/- per person.

## THREE CHEMISTS REPRIMANDED BY MINISTER

It was announced from Canberra on May 30 that the Acting Minister for Health, Mr. A. G. Townley, has repri-manded three New South Wales chemists for breaches of the National Health Act.

They are Henry Stanley Williamson, of Woodburn road, Berala; John Cyril Matthews, of George street, Bathurst; and William John Gleeson, of Waldron road, Chester Hill.

The Commonwealth Gazette issued on May 30 says that the pharmaceutical services committee of inquiry heard evidence concerning the three men and reported its findings on April 24 to the acting Minister, who reprimanded them. No other information was given.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

Results at the Pennant Hills meeting held on June 4 were as follows:

## Four-Ball B.B. Stableford .-

Winners-Arthur Kenyon (18)-Ian Campbell (20), 46

Runners-up.--Ces Carter (17)-Os Williams (13), 44

## Special Four-Ball-

Paul Schneider (16)-Harry Kershaw (2), 45 points.

A Grade.—Ray Tickle (4), 40 points.

B Grade.—Ray Walters (18), 38 points.

C Grade.—Bill Baird (22), 39 points.

Next meeting will be at Elanora Country Club on

Tuesday, August 6.

## MOTHER'S PILLS KILL BABY

The Newcastle Coroner, Mr. F. H. Horsington, found in Newcastle Court on May 30 that a baby died after taking tablets containing a tranquillising drug prescribed for its mother.

He was inquiring into the death of Jan Eunice Rennex, 23 months, of Watkins road, Wangi Wangi, who died in Royal Newcastle Hospital on January 3.

The baby lost consciousness after swallowing about nine of the tablets.

The Government medical officer in Newcastle, Dr. W. England, said that after a post-mortem he concluded that the child died from an overdose of chlor-promazine. He added, "Death from over-dosage of this has not so far been recorded in medical literature, although death from sensitivity has occurred in some nations." patients.

## FAILURE TO DESTROY HEROIN ON HAND Chemist Fined

Mr. Desmond James Dale, chemist, of Hampden road, Artarmon, who failed to destroy a prohibited drug, was fined £20 by Mr. F. G. Pocock, S.M., in North Sydney Court on May 29.

The drug was found by detectives of the C.I.B. Drug Squad on a routine inspection on April 16.

Detective Constable C. R. Abbott said police took possession of 212 tablets of diamorphine, better known as heroin

He said Dale told him he forgot to destroy the tablets on October 1, 1955, the date set down for the destruction of all heroin tablets in New South Wales.

He said Dale was favourably known to the Drug Squad and had possession of the tablets quite innocently. Dale told the magistrate he had "thrashed" himself

mentally for overlooking the matter.

Mr. Pocock said a fine of £400 or two years imprison-

ment was provided for this type of offence.

There had been a danger of someone gaining access

to the pharmacy and using the drugs.

Detective Constable Abbott said New South Wales proclaimed the regulation prohibiting the drug after Australia fell into line with recommendations of the World Health Organisation.

## CHEMIST CHARGED UNDER NATIONAL HEALTH ACT: GAOL SENTENCE IMPOSED

The Crown alleged in Quarter Sessions, Sydney, before Judge McKillop on June 11, that an Ingleburn chemist had used a "cold and calculated system" to defraud the Commonwealth of £681.

The chemist, Rupert Leslie Burrows, 68, of the Mac-

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## NEW SOUTH WALES-Continued

quarie Pharmacy, Ingleburn, had pleaded not guilty to having, in May, 1953, tried to impose on the Common-wealth by an untrue representation.

The Crown alleged that Burrows filed a claim for £681/7/- for free drugs he claimed to have supplied under the National Health Act, for 208 prescriptions in April, 1953.

Mr. R. G. Reynolds, for the Commonwealth, said that within 12 days of Burrows submitting the claim, it was being investigated by officers of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Reynolds said that Burrows' claim was a "com-

plete lie.

In at least three of the cases, the drugs Burrows claimed to have supplied, he did not supply and could not have supplied "even one-third of the quantity." Reynolds said.

At the conclusion of the trial on June 24, Burrows was convicted, and remanded for sentence.

Judge McKillop, in passing sentence of six months gaol on June 26, said the attempted fraud had been deliberate.

Before sentence was passed, Detective Sergeant B. Toms, of Darlinghurst, told Judge McKillop that Burrows in 1955 had helped the police to round up a number of criminals who had stolen large quantities of drugs from Sydney suppliers. He said Burrows was a man of excellent character, whose actions then the

a man of excellent character, whose actions then the Police Department had recognised.

Mr. A. J. Goran, Q.C., (for Burrows) said in a plea for leniency that Burrows was in financial difficulties because of his efforts to assist an elderly invalid friend. His Honour recommended that Burrows' state of health should be brought to the attention of the prison

### FIRST-YEAR APPRENTICE LECTURES 1957

The Pharmaceutical Society's 1957 course of lectures commenced in the Stawell Hall, Royal Australasian College of Physicians, 145 Macquarie street, Sydney, on May 28, at 9 a.m.

Addressing 150 students assembled, the President of the Society, Mr. K. H. Powell, told his audience that the series had been organised by the Society to assist apprentices in their approach to pharmaceutical studies. Lectures would commence with pharmaceutical mathematics, the lecturer being Mr. C. G. Gostelow, who is a final examiner and also a member of the Pharmacy Board

Mr. Powell stressed the great importance of mathe-

matics.

"One does not need to be a senior wrangler," he said.
"Pharmaceutical mathematics are not difficult, but they are tricky and it behoves you all to pay close attention to what Mr. Gostelow will tell you.

"An important point; when you attend the University next year you will find the atmosphere quite different from high school, where you were compelled to learn. At the University you must adopt a more adult attitude towards education. All facilities are provided for teaching, but you will not be compelled to learn, so it is up to you all to realise this and pursue your studies

with determination.
"I will now ask Mr. Conolly, the Secretary of the Guild and Society, to tell you briefly of the three main organisations in Pharmacy in N.S.W."
Mr. Conolly said that the Pharmaceutical Society was

formed in 1876 by a body of men who realised that an ethical standard for the profession was a sine qua non. The outlook of the professional man must lead him to deal fairly between pharmacists and he must also deal justly with the public. The Society was not a recent body, it had endured for over 80 years and its membership was increasing continually.

One important function was the organising of lectures

such as the First-Year Apprentice Lectures, which gave an introduction to the study of Pharmacy.

But one must eat before one can philosophise and so the Guild came into begin to deal with the business affairs of Pharmacy. The pharmacist singly could not cope with the heat and press of modern business without an organisation to negotiate on his behalf. The Guild also has an ethical code.

The Pharmacy Board was a Government instrumentality, all members except one being elected by the registered pharmacists in the State. It attended to the registration of pharmacists and generally its function

was to act in the interests of the public.

Mr. Powell then introduced to the students the lecin pharmaceutical mathematics, Mr. C. G. turer

Gostelow.

Mr. Gostelow said his lecture series was entitled elementary Mathematics. However, they were not really elementary in character. At the final examination a large percentage of those who failed had not reached a proper standard in pharmaceutical mathematics; hence close attention should be paid to the lecture series as the information given would prove most useful during the whole course

Without further ado Mr. Gostelow commenced his in-

troductory remarks.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL DINNER

The Pharmaceutical Society's Annual Dinner was held in the Phillip Room at Adams Hotel on June 12, there in the Phillip Room at Adams Hotel on June 12, there being present—Messrs. G. R. Cameron, Under Secretary, Department of Health; P. E. Cosgrave, Registrar, Pharmacy Board of N.S.W.; W. F. Pinerua, Vice-President, Guild; J. G. Kelleher, Chief Pharmacist, Commonwealth Department of Health; R. Y. Norton, President, Australian Dental Association of N.SW.; G. H. Bruce, President, R.S.S.A.I.L.A.; Professor R. H. Thorp, Director of Pharmaceutical Studies Sydney University: Mrs. S. Pharmaceutical Studies, Sydney University; Mrs. S. Pharmaceutical Studies, Sydney University; Mrs. S. Campbell, President, Women Pharmacists' Association; Dr. A. W. Morrow, President-elect, B.M.A.; Dr. S. E. Wright, Mr. A. E. Conolly, Mr. G. H. Harman, Miss A. E. Belinfante; Miss E. Palmai, Mr. E. G. Larkin, Miss Y. M. Nobbs, Mrs. L. Cartwright, Mr. David Dunn, Mrs. F. Shineberg, Miss Beverley Felton, Mrs. S. Curtis, Mr. Cyril Bennett, Mr. P. I. Harding, Miss E. Wunsch, Mr. A. Weir, Mr. A. J. Cawood, Councillors K. H. Powell, H. W. Read, W. R. Cutler, K. A. Cartwright, J. F. Plunkett, A. F. Winterton and E. G. Hall.

An apology was tendered for the Minister for Health, Mr. Sheahan, who was absent in the country.

Mr. Sheahan, who was absent in the country.

After the loyal toast was honoured the Toast Master, Mr. J. F. Plunkett, called upon the President, Mr. K. H. Powell, to propose the toast to Pharmacy.

In proposing the toast Mr. Powell said: "Eighty-one years ago a group of ethical-minded and far-sighted gentlemen coalesced to form the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales. Its aim was the advancement of Pharmacy for the benefit of the community and included nolens volens improvement in the standard of pharmaceutical education. The standards of public health were in their infancy. The pharmacist acted in place of the local dentist and prescribed for divers conditions. All this has radically changed now, the reason being the growing awareness of the public of the separate functions of the three professions which minister to the sick.

"The doctor looks to the pharmacist with confidence to interpret correctly and dispense the prescription given to him. We have present the President-elect of the B.M.A., Dr. Morrow, and Mr. Norton, President of the Australian Dental Association. The confidence of kindred professions in the pharmacist is justified by the

years of training which he devotes towards graduation.
"I believe that while pharmacy is prepared to advance with its ideals it must improve pharmaceutical education beyond the day-to-day requirements. It must give of its best to the public, then it will remain worthily in high esteem by our citizenry. This can be done by every

## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

member of the profession acting in the interests of pharmacy towards fellow pharmacists and the public. "I give you the toast, Pharmacy and its Advancement."

Mr. Winterton then proposed the toast, "Our Guests,"

in these words:

"We have with us tonight Professor Thorp, Director of Pharmaceutical studies. He needs no introduction to you. I link with him the name of Dr. Wright, Associate Professor in Pharmacy and one of our Councillors. Both gentlemen are avid workers for advancement in the cameron, Under-Secretary Department of Health, and with him Mr. Cosgrave, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board. They are our link with the Government. They do a lot for us, too. We are very pleased to have with us Dr. Morrow, President-elect of the B.M.A., N.S.W. Branch; Mr. Norton, President of the Australian Dental Association, also is here tonight. Mr. Wally Pinerua represents the Guild. We have Mr. Kelleher, Chief Pharmacist, in some eyes an ogre, but he is very helpful in his particular sphere. Mrs. Campbell represents the Women Pharma-ceutical Chemists. The R.S.L Chemists' Sub-Branch and the Students' Organisation are represented respectively by Mr. Bruce and Mr. O'Grady.

Responding, Professor Thorp said he had been in Australia for nine years. For the moment he would talk in serious vein. "In 1952 the Pharmacy Act was amended to provide for a three-year course. You and I worked for this. At that time it looked easier to introduce than today. The large increase in students made the problem a very big one. Apprenticeship should be abolished, but with the three-year course it would not be as easy to qualify as now. The student would have to learn a good deal more. The students wanted the new course and this

was to their credit.

"The problems presented were as follow:—There are 200 students per year, 600 in three years. At present there are 818 students. It had increased from 300 to 818. In Great Britain there were five to six students to one teacher, say a ratio of 15 to one. With 600 students you would need 30 teachers with 20 students to one teacher. Where are the teachers to be obtained? For a three-year course you would need a big staff increase and it has got to come largely from our own former students. I say now is the time to talk about teachers

for the future.

"I can't say that within two years there will be a full-time course. There is no money for conversion of the old chemistry building or for teachers. We should not try to implement the new course with a makeshift arrangement. We have got to spend money on the building, which at present is a cobwebby catacomb. One hundred thousand pounds is needed and for 30 or 40 teachers we must spend £60,000 to £70,000 on staff salaries. I felt earlier in the year that we must consider alternatives to the three-year idea, say commencing with two years full time. I went to your Council and told them it might have to be introduced in that way. Council voted to go after the three-year full-time course Other suggestions are first year at the University full time, with four years' concurrent apprenticeship. The time has come when the Society must go to the Government and say that there is no money for Pharmacy. A building is becoming available soon and we need to have aid-a large part of a million.

"I enjoy coming to these dinners and I thank you very

much for inviting me tonight.'

Dr. Morrow said he was delighted to be present. "Your President has struck a good note: the ethical way in which the pharmaceutical branch of the healing professions acts in every way. I can't fault your Society and pharmacists in general. I am being continually rung up by those who say 'I can't read your scripts.' A Committee upon which I serve receives very great assistance from its pharmaceutical member, Mr. K. E. Thomas. I very much appreciate his-help. He is a tower of

strength.

"Mr. Kelleher is efficient and aids us in our delibera-ns. This problem of National Health is a difficult tions. one. I feel we have come to the cross-roads.

"Thank you very much, the function has been most enjoyable."

Mr. Norton said he thought Mr. Powell had struck a good note. "The health services had progressed a good deal from the early years. My profession started in a barber's chair. Some might say it is still in it. All think on a level of benefit to the community," he said. "Unlike Dr. Morrow, in my branch of the dental profession I don't write many scripts. I had great pleasure in visiting the Marble Bar this evening for the first

Mr. Pinerua said: "Allow me to apologise for Mr. Smith, who is indisposed. Thank you for your very kind invitation. I have enjoyed the function immensely.
"When I heard Professor Thorp talking on pharma-

ceutical education I thought of the misconception regarding the Guild. The Guild supports an improvement in pharmaceutical education, but a lot of us differ as to the manner of reaching a higher standard. We consider apprenticeship essential. One thing is necessary for the students. They must not lose the human touch. The chemist-customer relationship must be maintained and so we support a concurrent apprenticeship. Thank you for a delightful evening"
At this point Mr. Winterton proposed a toast to the

Toast Master, which was honoured with suitable eclat.
Mr. Plunkett then announced that the formal part of

the evening had concluded.

### SOUTHERN TABLELANDS PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

The Southern Tablelands Pharmacists' Association met in the Library Auditorium, Montague street, Goulburn, on May 12, at 11 a.m., there being present:—
L. G. Clark, Goulburn; E. L. Andrews, Goulburn; J. R. Mitchell, Goulburn; N. Kite, Mittagong; R. T. Crago, Bowral; W. Edwards, Goulburn; A. M. Jordan, Moss Vale; C. H. Berghuis, Goulburn; E. L. Brake, Bowral; G. H. Westley Thomas, Bowral.

Opening the meeting, the Zone President, Mr. Clark, said it gave him a good deal of pleasure to welcome Mr. L. W. Smith, Mr. K. H. Powell and Mr. A. E. Conolly, who had come up to help to keep the zone abreast of pharmacy affairs in general.

Regarding local business, one item needed attention. Since last meeting Mr. George Duff, the former Secretary, had left the city, and Mr. E. L. Andrews had been appointed Secretary pro tem. Mr. Andrews' appointment as Zone Secretary was confirmed.

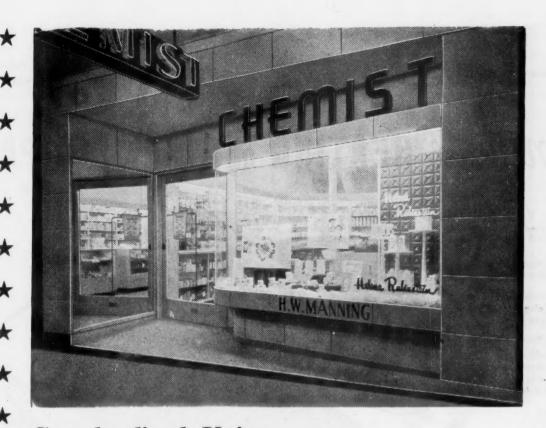
Mr. Powell was then asked to present the meeting with some news of the Pharmaceutical Society and the

problems ahead.

Mr. Powell said: "First, I would like to say it is nice to be back here after an interval of five years. I was last here with Dr. S. E. Wright, when he delivered a lecture to zone members.

"I would like to congratulate Jim Andrews on his election to the office of Secretary. It is largely through the energetic work of secretaries that organisations continue to function at a high level. It is up to him

to feed information and problems through to us.
"Most of you have had difficulty in procuring 2 oz. dispensing measures, which are in very short supply. The glass manufacturers said the conical measures were uneconomical to produce, owing to the wastage caused by the difficulty in calibrating the lower mark-The standards insisted upon were unreasonable, the numbers rejected being very high. So the Standards Association of Australia called a meeting to discuss amendment of the standard. Before the Society went to the meeting we requested the Standards Association to enlarge the Committee on Pharmacists'



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## NEW SOUTH WALES-Continued

Measures by adding another representative from the Society, one from the Pharmacy Board and two from the Guild.

"At that meeting it was decided to change the standard to the British standard with certain modifications. The lower graduations were deleted, and this should result in a better supply of measures.
"Mr. Conolly had the opportunity of going out to the glass works to see the measures manufactured and calibrated."

Mr. Conolly said that the supply of measures was still inadequate. The hold-up appeared to be in the Weights and Measures Office, where one man only was checking calibrations. Additional employees were

checking calibrations. Additional employees were needed to speed up checking.

New A.P.F.—Mr. Powell said: "The new A.P.F. is now accepted by public hospitals on recommendation from the Hospitals Commission. The R.P.A. is using the A.P.F. for standard preparations with a special formulary for the Eye Department, etc.

"The Society sent to every public hospital in N.S.W. one copy of the A.P.F. gratis, and additional copies were made available at cost.

"The young medico will now go to the hospital.

"The young medico will now go to the hospital, where he will use the A.P.F. When he leaves the hospital he will come out with a bias towards the use of A.P.F. formulae. The next step will be to get the A.P.F. accepted as the standard for P.M.S. dispensing."

Pharmaceutical Education.—The Government has not yet proclaimed the amendment to the Pharmacy Act bringing into operation the full three years' course. Space is a problem, the new chemistry building is being constructed, the old building is being emptied, and this will make more space available for pharmacy. The position is chaotic in the Pharmacy Department at present. Night classes are held, and Mat. Med. is being taught on Friday mornings. Students are being rushed through and there is lack of space for practical training.

Liaison with Dentists.—We have formed a Liaison Committee with the Dentists' Association, and this has already been mutually advantageous. We have spoken to them concerning a dental formulary (A.P.F.). The idea is to get the dentists' co-operation in a separate formulary for dentists. The newer dentists use penicillin, chloromycetin and the analgesic type of medication.

They are also able under the Poisons Act to order certain drugs for premedication. The matter of a separate formulary has been passed on to the Federal sphere. The A.P.F. Editorial Committee is to co-operate with the Dental Association in Melbourne.

Liaison with Veterinary Surgeons.—Liaison has been suggested between the Society and the Veterinary Surgeons' Association. I would like to hear from you as to what you think of the proposal. Have you any problems with the local veterinary surgeons?

After hearing comments from the meeting, Mr. Powell

said the Executive would go ahead.

News Sheet.—Mr. Powell said: "Subject to the printer, you will soon be receiving a publication from the Society, a Digest.

"There is an Editorial Committee meeting on May 14.

"There is an Editorial Committee meeting on May 14. When you get this publication I would like to receive your constructive criticism upon it. It can be a method of liaison with our members."

1957 Lecture Series.—"A change has been made; the series at monthly intervals are not linked up with each other. It may interest you to attend the lecture on July 22 in the Stawell Hall, when Dr. Hilliard will take for his subject "Tranquillising Drugs." This talk would be worth coming down for.

would be worth coming down for.
"If you have any problems, write down and the Secretary will get an answer through Jim Andrews. I wish the zone a successful and harmonious year." (Ap-

plause.)

Mr. Mitchell: "With tutorial classes and lectures,

there is the difficulty of country pharmacists getting down to Sydney. We are left right out in the cold. We do not get printed copies of the lectures." Mr. Powell: "The lectures given by Dr. Wright in 1955 were duplicated and available to anyone who sent in for them. The response was not very great from country members. The lectures were distributed to all who attended the course. We asked Professor Thorp to produce proofs of his lectures last year. It is a big problem to get lecturers to prepare material for publication. They are prepared to come along to give a lecture, but it is hard to get them to put it down in black and white."

Mr. Brake: "Take it down in shorthand."

Mr. Crago: "I am interested in the Digest; would it contain reference to lectures?"

contain reference to lectures?'

Mr. Powell: "The first article in the Digest on Tranquillising Drugs' has been written by Professor Trethowan. I will take up the natter of an outline of talks in the Digest."

Mr. Andrews: "Regarding measures, could the rejects be used by hospitals and institutions? This would make more stamped and graded ones available to phar-

macists."

Mr. Smith: "My information is that hospitals require stamped measures. The standard should be altered to the British standard, and we could import measures then."

At this point the meeting adjourned for lunch, and on resumption Mr. Smith assumed the rostrum.

Concerning lectures on merchandising, Mr. Powell said he had approached certain companies, but had not yet got final details.

Mr. Smith: "The next matter is the new price list of veterinary preparations."

Mr. Crago: "It is very useful."

Mr. Thomas: "It is also contradictory."

Mr. Smith said that the attention of the Federal Sections of the said of the said that the strength of the said that the said th retary should be drawn to the fact that no mention is made of freight in the list.

"We are now cheaper than the grocers; are you going to destroy that? We should sell a general line as cheaply as we can."

Mr. Kite: "The profit is often so low you must add freight."

## Questions

Referring to the Retail List, under the heading Extemporaneously Packed Items for Over-the-counter Sales, Mr. Mitchell averred that the listed price for Argyrol 5% included a dispensing fee, but the price for ½ oz. was 3/3 only. Many use the price shown for dispensing. He asked for the words "including dispensing fee" to be deleted.

Mr. Mitchell said there was an aromaly. Classical contents of the said there was an aromaly.

pensing fee" to be defected.

Mr. Mitchell said there was an anomaly. Glycerine and Ichthyol 10% was 2/4 oz., 3½ times the oz. price was 10/6, thence dispensing fee 3/-, container 11d., total 14/5. "If I make it up myself," said Mr. Mitchell, "it works out at 11/4"

"it works out at 11/4."

Mr. Mitchell: "In the green list, what are lines which are predominantly chemist only? Hudnut's lines which are predominantly chemist only? Hudnut's lines are shown this way, and they are sold by Coles here in Goulburn. I would like this corrected in the list. To stress the value of chemist only lines, how many here are selling as much spirits of salts as formerly now that the grocers can sell spirits of salts?"

Mr. Andrews then read a letter from Mr. Lowrey correction the purpose of injectibles by preferred direct

concerning the purchase of injectibles by patients direct from the Health Department at Erskine House. C.S.L.

products were sold at wholesale price.

The letter was given to Mr. Smith to take up with the Federal Executive.

A prescription was then shown reading:—

Mercurochrome 1%.
Zinc Sulph. 4 Q.s.
Neosynephrine Solution 4%, ad. 4 oz.

Eye drops, four times daily.
This forms a gel. To be referred to the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES-Continued

Mr. Clark: "About channelling, if a doctor orders you to supply products for certain people, and next day orders to so-and-so, am I not to do so?

Mr. Powell: "If a doctor says send me down penicillin (two dozen), and sends you back scripts signed and dated, what is the position?"

Mr. Conolly: "The department would consider it wrong.

Mr. Kite: "Where the doctor does not get the stuff at all, what is the position?"

Mr. Smith referred to Section 89 as amended, also

Regulation 31. Mr. Mitchell: "The recording fee for D.D.'s was 6d. when wages were £6/10/- a week. We only get 4d. from the Government. Mist. A.P.C., A.P.F., 6 oz., 9/3. Guild price, P.M.S. 6/7, less 10%, 5/11. An increase is very badly needed."

Mr. Kite: Could you suggest to the department to price mixtures above 8 oz. There are columns for dispensing to 16 oz., but no price is put in. The 16 oz. falls within Clause 10 of the Determination."

Methylated Spirit.—Mr. Conolly gave details of methylated spirit, packing, etc.

The meeting indicated it required prices to be published, the local practice being to purchase a fivegallon drum.

Mr. Crago: "On behalf of the Association, I thank the

Sydney visitors for their attendance. The meeting then closed.

## BLUE MOUNTAINS PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

The members of the Blue Mountains Pharmacists' Association met at the Hotel Carrington, Katoomba, Association met at the Hotel Carrington, Katoomba, on May 21, at 8 p.m., there being present:—Messrs. J. R. Porges, Lithgow; G. J. McNeill, Lithgow; G. J. Johnston, Blackheath; N. S. Greenwell, Katoomba; A. G. S. Shirlow, Katoomba; J. Turner, Katoomba; N. P. Small, Katoomba; R. R. Dash, Blackheath; F. J. Milgate, Leura; R. W. Hunt, Lithgow; L. G. Phegan, Katoomba; E. A. Oxley, and Mrs. C. F. Hunt.

Opening the meeting, the President, Mr. Porges, extended a welcome to Mr. K. E. Thomas (on holidays at Katoomba), Mr. L. W. Smith, Mr. K. H. Powell and Mr. A. E. Conolly. Without further ado he handed the meeting over to Mr. Powell.

Dispensing Measures.—Mr. Powell said that a meeting had been held of the S.A.A. Sub-committee on Pharmacists' Measures some time ago, when it had Pharmacists' Measures some time ago, when it had been agreed to adopt the British standard (with certain modifications), as the Australian standard specification. A great number of measures had been rejected due to the difficulty of calibrating the lower markings. Since December last the Weights and Measures Department had put through 2000 measures, but shorting of steff propagated a higher activity of Parallel shortage of staff prevented a higher output. Mr. Powell said that the manufacturers had thousands of unstamped The Society was following up the matter by measures. asking that additional staff be employed in the Weights and Measures Office upon the testing of measures.

Mr. Johnston: "There is a stage after that: the patient's medicine measure. Meticulous accuracy is not of paramount importance, as the patient's measure will not be absolutely accurate."

It was decided that the Association and also members individually should contact their Parliamentary representatives, pressing for a higher output of tested measures from the Weights and Measures Office, additional staff being a sine qua non.

A.P.F.-Mr. Powell said that the A.P.F. was now an official publication in N.S.W. as far as public hospitals were concerned. The Hospitals Commission had recommended its adoption by public hospitals. The Society has made free copies available, one to each hospital, with others at cost price.

Dental Association.-A liaison had been formed with Dental Association.—A liaison had been formed with the dentists by the formation of a Dento-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee, composed of representatives from the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. and the Australian Dental Association, N.S.W. Branch.
"I will deal with matters concisely," said Mr. Powell, "as we have a limited time in which to discuss the

ramifications of pharmacy.

Pharmaceutical Society Digest.—"Shortly you will receive the first copy of the Digest published by the Society. After receipt, we would appreciate comment and constructive criticism.

Pharmaceutical Education.—"The introduction of the new course is suspended pending provision of suitable accommodation. Work is proceeding on the new chemistry building, and a progressive transfer of pharmacy classes will be made to the old chemistry building. The position in the Pharmacy Department is chaotic, due to lack of space, and they are compelled to work in five groups.

Channelling .- Mr. Smith: "This is bulk supply, if you like, anything short of supply in accordance with the regulations, if you supply other than in the unit per-

mitted.'

Member: "I thought channelling meant scripts sent

by a dector to one or more chemists.

Mr. Thomas: "Channelling is the transfer of scripts in bulk by a doctor and bulk supplies by a chemist to a doctor. Mr. Smith has extended that to any supply not in accordance with the regulations."

Mr. Johnston: "No statement is now received from the department and we have a received accordance."

the department and we have no guarantee we are being

Mr. Thomas: "I keep a copy of my claim, and on receipt of payment I compare it with the copy of my claim."

Mr. Johnston: "In the Guild Service Bulletin reference is made to mixtures sold over the counter. We have made a decision regarding the price to be charged for A.P.C. mixture sold over the counter."

Mr. Thomas said he would answer that. "A new Drug Tariff is coming out soon" he said. "Pay attention to it, as there are a lot of increases in drugs. Soon we hope to further increase dispensing fees. In U.S.A. they are conscious of script costings. There will always be buyer resistance. As pharmacists, they must be prepared to live with some criticism regarding prices. This criticism can be kept to a minimum by uniformity in prices. Adhere to the Guild scale always. "Regarding the cost of A.P.C. mixture: at 10.15 pence

per minute it is already well below cost. Why make the counter. Get Guild prices for Mist. A.P.C. We are hoping to give you as many pricing aids as pos-

Mr. Smith said he paid a tribute to Mr. Thomas, who had given up a night while on holiday. He appreciated it very much. (Applause.)

After further felicitations the meeting terminated at

12.15 a.m.

## ILLAWARRA PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

Members of the Illawarra Pharmacists' Association met at the Leagues Club, Church street, Wollongong, on June 2, at 11 a.m. There were present: Messrs. F. M. Reddan (Wollongong), J. D. Henderson (Woonona), J. Callachor (Woonona), P. F. Jordan (Corrimal), A. Taylor (Wollongong), I. H. Keys (Fairy Meadow), R. C. Marsh (Thirroul), L. Rotham (Wollongong), W. Ferguson (Wollongong), C. J. Meiklejohn (Kiama), F. J. Pearce (Kiama), F. L. Meurant (Wollongong), J. L. Gallagher (Wollongong), W. A. James (Wollongong), D. S. McArthur (Warilla), K. Lawler (Dapto), R. Woodhill (Unanderra), G. Chandler (Berry), M. R. Gudgeon (Wollongong), Patricia K. Grew (Austinmer), K. P.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Grew (Austinmer), F. C. Bailey (Wollongong), F. Liney (Wollongong), K. Yeatman (Unanderra), P. Andrews (Reidtown), and A. S. Bowden (Dapto).

Opening the meeting, the President, Mr. F. Reddan, welcomed Mr. J. N. Young (Guild), Mr. K. H. Powell (Society), and Mr. A. E. Conolly.

Mr. Reddan said that unfortunately Mr. Les Smith

was indisposed and could not be present. He then asked Mr. Powell to address the meeting.

Mr. Powell said: "I won't be long, so as to enable

Mr. Powell said: "I won't be long, so as to enable you to discuss matters yourselves."
Mr. Powell then dealt with 2 oz. measures, A.P.F., Pharmaceutical Society Digest, giving similar information to that imparted at other country association meetings reported in this section.

### Questions

Mr. Reddan: "Regarding 2 oz. measures, should we approach the local members of Parliament?"

No one in the hall was short of measures. However. it was decided that the Association should take up the matter of shortages with the local member of Parlia-

A.P.F.—A Member: "The Wollongong Hospital is in the process of switching over to the A.P.F. at the moment.

Tape Recordings .- Mr. Rothman: "I move that records be made, and we accept them when having meetings down here.

Member: "I have been present at tape play-backs. The defect is there is no focal point, just a machine. I think that precis sheets may be better."

Poisons Fee.—It was suggested that a poisons fee should be worked out.

should be worked out.

Liaison with Veterinary Practitioners.—The meeting decided that the Society should pursue the matter of liaison with the Veterinary Surgeons' Association.

At this point the meeting adjourned for lunch. On resuming, Mr. Reddan then asked Mr. Young to speak.

## Dispensing Tolerances

Mr. Young: "Thank you for your invitation to say something. I am sorry Les Smith is not here; he's fought more for our rights than anyone else. He wants me to tell you about Tolerances in dispensing. Mr. Smith recently set out to discover the reasons for discrepancies in medicines dispensed."

crepancies in medicines dispensed."

Mr. Young then gave concise details of the comprehensive survey taken and the results disclosed by careful analysis and tabulation of figures produced.

A Member: "Can you get 10 oz. measures?"

Mr. Powell: "They were testing them when we were down at the General Weights and Measures Office."

## General

Member: "Is it a breach to file repeat authorisa-

Mr. Young: "You must hand them back."

Member: "What is the attitude of the department to chemists keeping mixtures in bulk?"

Mr. Young dealt with this matter at some length, pointing out that the mixture may deteriorate and so become under strength.

Member: "With broken quantities, do you price them on the Thomas table or on the Government table?"
Mr. Young: "They are the same."
Members disputed this, saying that in some cases the

result did not work out the same.

Chandler: "Since the free scheme commenced there has been a big increase in freights, but we have had no increase in the freight differentials to be added. The Guild should take immediate steps to get an increase.

Mr. Conolly asked that members should check up on the amounts they received for freight reimburse-ment as against the freight they actually paid on P.B.'s.

Mr. Chandler: "Is there a limit on phenobarbs which can be prescribed?"

Answer: "No. Miss Moore said it would be fitting for the Association to write to Mr. Smith, expressing its fervent wish for a speedy recovery from his present indisposition.

It was resolved unanimously that the Association write an official letter to Mr. Smith.

Mr. Keys said that storekeepers were keeping medi-

deteriorated to a position where they would be unsaleable. Down the South Coast a store sold Mountain Peppermint. These deteriorated lines could cause

harm.—It was decided to look into this matter.

Mr. Reddan said he appreciated what the visitors

had done.

Mr. Lawler then proposed a vote of thanks to the

wistors, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Powell thanked Mr. Lawler, and said he had very much enjoyed the meeting. Mr. Young, in endorsing Mr. Powell's statements, said the meeting had been useful and most interesting.

Miss Moore said she wished to thank Mr. Conolly and his staff for the prompt way in which they had roneoed zone circulars. On May 30 she had asked for them to be done, and they arrived on May 31, accompanied by envelopes.

The meeting then closed.

## P.A.T.A. OF NEW SOUTH WALES

## 34th Annual Meeting

The meeting held on May 22, at the office of the Association, was more numerously attended than usual by retail members, indicating more than ordinary in-terest. Election of the Retail Section of the Council was contested, and by ballot resulted in the re-election of the retiring members, viz.:—Messrs. A. G. Barber, H. D. B. Cox, W. R. Cutler, F. M. Davidson, A. C. Fraser, P. R. Lipman and J. L. Stormon. They, together with the Manufacturers' Section, separately elected, constitute the Council for the current year.

## Chairman's Address

In moving the adoption of the Council's Annual Report ("A.J.P.," April 30, p. 464) and the audited Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ended 31/12/1956, the Chairman (Mr. W. A. Patterson) said:—

Though this meeting marks the close of the Association's 34th year, the origin of this P.A.T.A. can be said to trace back directly to the year 1903, when the P.A.T.A. of Australia was founded in Sydney. Hence the Price Maintenance movement in Australia, initiated and carried to success by this Association and its lineal forebear, has been proceeding for rather more than 50 years.

It seems timely, then, to survey, if only in briefest outline, the chief benefits that have been gained by the pharmaceutical trade—including in that term retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers alike-through

the work of the P.A.T.A.

It should be recalled that in 1903, when, in despera-tion, the P.A.T.A. was founded—mainly by retail chemists in Sydney and suburbs—the following situation existed:

NO manufacturer of proprietary articles (and NO local agent of an oversea manufacturer) fixed a reselling price, either wholesale or retail; rather, any suggestion to do so was firmly resisted as "undesirable" and derided as "impossible."

Proprietary medicines, which were practically all imported, were indented by department stores and wholesalers on identical terms of cost. As a con-sequence, the stores could sell to the public at or under retailers' invoice price, and still have some gross profit.

Chemists, attempting to compete in price with the

## NOW THERE ARE TWO!!

## Introducing . . .



## CALURGY CREAM

Antihistamine (Antazoline Hydrochloride) and Calamine, a soothing cream which relieves the itching of SUNBURN, INSECT BITES, STINGS. HIVES, NAPKIN RASH and simple skin irritations.

## Cost 32/- per dozen Retails 4/6 each

Packed in an attractive counter unit of one dozen tubes.

Also available

## CALURGY LOTION

In the popular Counter Unit of Dozen at 30/- dozen. Retail 4/6.

Products of the

Associated Drug Companies of Aust. Pty. Ltd.

## Distributors:

The Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd., Sydney. Sigma Co. Ltd., Melbourne. Queensland Druggists Ltd., Brisbane. Rumbles Ltd., Perth.

Southern Drug Co. Ltd., Adelaide.

## "SURE-FIT"

FINGER STALLS-tie on

POULTICE STALLS—surgical laced

WRIST GUARDS

All attractively carded

Pharmacists: Enquire from your regular Wholesaler for these lines

DORMAY CO. PTY. LIMITED

29 Reiby Place, Sydney, BU 3806

## GREEN LABEL PILLS

IDEALLY SUITED FOR FAULTY ELIMINATION

These pills are attractively packed in plastic containers.

Wholesale price 88/10 dozen
13 to the dozen
Retail price 12/6 each

P. A. T. A. Chemists' Only line

Currently advertised in all weekly magazines.

Stocks are now available from
your local wholesalers.

## NEW SOUTH WALES-Continued

stores (which delivered free anywhere), in some cases bought from the stores, or banded together to indent or buy co-operatively the more largely sold articles.

Hence wholesalers lost trade or, attempting to meet the situation, lost even their meagre profit. It was no uncommon thing for a considerable volume of retailing to be done by at least one warehouse; this naturally made bad blood with retailers.

"Substitution" by chemists was general and was conducted with little scruple.

Manufacturers' good will among distributors was naturally so low as to be non-existent. Lost sales by "substitution," and increased advertising expenditure as an antidote, were no light price to pay.

That description of trade at the inception of the P.A.T.A. may appear overdrawn, but the annals of the Association would show it to be distinctly understated.

The disbandment of the P.A.T.A. in 1920, coinciding as it did with a period of economic depression, brought about an orgy of price-cutting by "bargain basements," grocers and others, and this was accompanied often by criminal dealings. Hence, when, in 1923, the P.A.T.A. was revived in its present form, a trade situation was encountered considered by many to be "hopeless."

The tremendous difficulties, conflicts and risks faced by the new Association in its first ten years, aggravated by the 1929-32 economic debacle, it is not the present purpose to describe. By 1935 the unexampled measures taken by the P.A.T.A. had brought about universal price observance of the Protected List. So thoroughly, indeed, had price observance been established that manufacturers of several prominent articles, formerly badly price-cut, deemed it unnecessary to continue in the P.A.T.A., and withdrew their article.

What had thus been brought about prior to World War II was enforced by the circumstances of war and then of post-war conditions—constantly rising costs of labour and materials, "full employment," and a plethora of money in circulation. So that, of later years, we view a trade scene almost incredibly transformed by the far-reaching work of the P.A.T.A. In startling contrast to the old vicious conditions, above recounted, contemporary times witness these radical changes:—

NO manufacturer neglects to fix reselling prices; wholesale and retail; it is a recognised sine qua non of marketing a proprietary article. The wholesale and retail reselling prices invariably provide a gross profit margin agreeable to the respective sections of distribution.

"Substitution" is a relic of the past; distribution is unobstructed; co-operation between manufacturer and distributors is exemplary. Retailers and wholesalers are rigidly protected in their respective functions and profit margins.

Department and "chain" stores invariably sell at Protected List prices and are bound by agreements.

Furthermore, unexpectedly and imperceptibly, uniform prices have led the public increasingly to the pharmacy for proprietary medicines.

Achievements so impressive—and much could be added—would, in sense and reason, seem to demand sustained and expanded support of the P.A.T.A., at least as a safeguard against revival of the evils of the 1920-23 interregnum. The Council views with concern the gradual decline in recent years of manufacturer support of the General Section of the Protected List. Many manufacturers seem tacitly to btlieve that the existing happy conditions are permanent; that maintenance of prices of their goods is automatic and inevitable. Such a belief is sharply denied in the grocery trade, where extreme price-cutting of grocery proprietary goods is general. Indeed, the attitude of

some manufacturers in that field is frank indifference to the reselling prices of their goods. In the case of an important series of prepared foods, pharmacists are already being adversely affected by price-cutting by grocers.

The foregoing is a prelude to more direct reference to the contents of the 34th Annual Report, now before you. It will have been noted that much of the report is devoted to events in the United Kingdom, where a major Act of legislation promises a vast change in the power and means to enforce observance of reselling prices set by a manufacturer.

Since the date of the report we have press informa-tion that the first action at law under Section 25 of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1956, succeeded almost spectacularly. The cause of action was, apparently, breaches by a dealer of "conditions of sale" (price) fixed by the manufacturers of certain makes of The defendant dealer decided not to fight, motor-cars. but consented to the motion for injunction, payment of costs, and an assessment of damages to be paid by

The significance of this recourse to Section 25 of the R.T.P. Act and the result deserve to be considered in conjunction with the two terminal paragraphs of the Council's Annual Report. Therein is set out the general case for enactment in Federal law of such provisions as would enable conditions of resale to "run with the goods" in the case of proprietary articles.

The existing Queensland State Act which makes illegal minimum price stipulation by an individual manufacturer or by associations of manufacturers, and similar projected legislation in certain other States, make urgent the question of securing Federal legislation of the nature referred to in the Annual Report. Only by such provision in law will Resale Price Maintenance be made secure for the willing manufacturer and place the policy outside the bounds of easy politi-

No doubt the situation and the extremely helpful legislation in Great Britain before referred to will have the earnest consideration of the incoming Council.

On being seconded by the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. A. C. Fraser) and discussed by members, the motion was carried unanimously.

Appreciation of the services of Mr. W. A. Patterson as chairman was voted by acclamation.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meetina

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on June 4, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Councillors K. H. Powell (President), E. G. Hall, K. A. Cartwright, H. W. Read, S. E. Wright, W. R. Cutler, G. G. Benjamin, B. G. Fegent and J. F. Plunkett.

Illness of Guild State President.—Mr. Powell said that Mr. Les Smith had been taken ill early on May 29. It was decided to send a suitable letter to Mr. Smith, expressing the wish for his early recovery.

University Accommodation.-Mr. Powell said that the University had phoned postponing the deputation to the Vice-Chancellor until probably June 20.

It was decided to ascertain from the Vice-Chancellor, the earliest date upon which the new Pharmacy course will be implemented.

Pharmaceutical Education.-Mr. Powell said a report of the conference between Society and Guild Executives had been circulated.

## DOHO

## International Chemical Corporation NEW YORK, U.S.A.

The important ethical specifics manufactured by the Doho Chemical Corporation of New York are now available in Australia as follows:

AURALGAN. For otitis media and contagious ear disease. Retail 9/6 bottle. OTOSMOSAN. For suppurative and antibiotic resistant ear infections.

RHINALGAN. Nasal decongestant for hay fever, sinus infections, common colds and allergic rhinitis.

RECTALGAN. For hemorrhoids and allergic results.

Retail 11/6 bottle.

Doho products are strictly ethical. Chemists 50% mark up.

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The Doho Chemical Corporation is continuing powerful and consistent medical promotion throughout Australia, including:

- Medical literature mailed fortnightly from New York, to all practising members in Australia of B.M.A.
- Detailing of all specialists and most general practitioners.
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Phones: Cable Address:
LM 2023, LM 4870 TOPPINSONS, SYDNEY

## Representatives in All States:

QUEENSLAND: S. H. Stewart, "Collonach," Griffith Streef, Sandgate, N.E.7. Sandgate 2324.

TASMANIA: H. T. Gröunds, 152A Collins Street, Hobart. B 3511, B 2370.

VICTORIA: John Kiddell, 458 Beach Road, Beaumaris, S.10. XF 4641, WX 8766.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Arthur Searcy & Son Ltd., 138 Grote Street, Adelaide. LA 2891.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Geoff Martin & Son, 83 Brisbane Street, Parth. BF1791.

Own Name is the Traditional Business of Pharmacy

## NEW SOUTH WALES-Continued

The matter was deferred until an appropriate moment.

Pharmacy Ball 1957.—(Trocadero, Monday, August 12).

It was decided to procure a new cloth for covering the dais.

The menu would be discussed at a later date by the Executive.

Country Visits 1957 .-

Goulburn 12/5/57.—Report circulated.

Katoomba 21/5/57.—Report circulated.

Wollongong 2/6/57.—Mr. Powell said that Mr. Young attended the meeting for the Guild. A report would be circulated.

Dubbo 23/6/57.—Mr. Powell said he would attend at Dubbo on June 23.

Lecture Series 1957.—Mr. Powell said that the lecture series had commenced on May 27, with the lecture by Dr. Wright on "Pharmacy at Home and Abroad."

The subject of tape recordings had been mentioned at Wollongong; all realised that the replay would be listening to a machine, which was very impersonal.

Mr. Benjamin said he had taken a tape recording of the lecture by Dr. Wright.

It was decided to persevere with the tape recordings and to reimburse Mr. Benjamin for the cost of the tape.

Dr. Wright said that Dr. George had said he would be honoured to lecture on August 19.

Mr. Powell said that Dr. Clifton Walker had agreed to deliver a lecture on September 23.

Further reservations had been made at Stawell Hall for Monday, October 21, and Monday, November 11, for lectures on merchandising. October 28 was already booked.

First-Year Apprenticeship Lectures 1957.—Mr. Powell said the series opened on May 28. The hall was not full. No lengthy speeches had been made prior to Mr. Gostelow commencing his lecture.

Mr. Hall said that the second series of lectures needed rewriting. He considered that roneoed sets of lectures should not be given to the apprentices, as those who knew they would receive printed copies did not make adequate notes at the time of the lecture. Copies would be necessary for country apprentices, however, these to be available after the lectures had concluded.

The matter was left in Mr. Hall's hands.

Proposed Digest.—Reporting on the meeting of the Editorial Committee on May 14, Mr. Fegent said it had been decided that the first publication should not carry controversial matter.

The Council then discussed several items that were suggested for inclusion in the Digest.

The Editorial Committee was asked to note the matter of an appeal to members to use tranquillising drugs as if they were under control.

Mr. Fegent said the next Digest would contain an article on pharmacy education and the difficulties of teaching at the University.

Dispensing Measures.—Visit to Weights and Measures Office on May 28.

Mr. Powell said he had been unaware that 2 oz. measures were not readily available following the alteration to the standard. However, he had been enlightened at Goulburn. The Weights and Measures office said they had stamped 2,800 measures in the last six months, rejecting about 500. He had visited the Weights and Measures office with the secretary on May 28 to learn how the measures were checked for accuracy.

The testing machine was not in use every day; however, one person was working on measures all the time.

It was decided that the Society should contact the Chief Secretary's Department regarding the shortage of 2 oz. measures, requesting that adequate staff and faci-lities be provided to expand the output of stamped

Meeting of Education and Ethical Committee.—Mr. Powell said that, since the meeting on May 16, Mr. Attiwill had been in Sydney and he had conferred with him on the matter of coloured pills and tablets and their danger to children.

Mr. Attiwill had a copy of the report of the Education and Ethical Committee to consider. He would notify us regarding the organisation of suitable publicity.

Mr. Fegent said he would contact Mr. Attiwill when in

The Pfeiffer Scholarship.—It was reported that the scholar Barry Brown was already in New York.

Meeting of Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.-Mr. Powell said the Committee had met to discuss the following:-

1. The method to be adopted in approaching the appropriate authorities for the setting up of an advisory committee.

Under Dangerous Drugs laws, provision was made for the establishment of an advisory committee similar to that already existing under the Poisons Act. The Committee recommended that the approach be made to the Chief Secretary by deputation consisting of one member from the B.M.A. and one member from the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales plus their respective secretaries. The recommendation was adopted.

2. The committee also recommended that the B.M.A. and the Pharmaceutical Society send a joint letter signed by each secretary, requesting the Minister for Health to take steps to delete Regulation 20, which compels a pharmacist to place a label on restricted drugs dis-pensed, reading "To be used by the patient only and strictly as prescribed."

It was suggested that a letterhead be printed for the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.

Correspondence.-Minister for Health, Sydney, advising comments have been noted concerning a proposal to not implement the 1952 amendment to the Pharmacy Act. Received.

Mr. G. G. Jewkes, Department of Health, Canberra, re standardisation of size of tablets. It is considered that until some action is taken by the British Pharmacopoeia Commission, it is undesirable for the Commonwealth to move in the matter. - It was decided to ask the British Pharmacopoiea Commission what has been done in this matter.

Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, supporting Council's recommendation for standardisation of size of

Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, advising members to endorse the action taken by Council.

Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania, advising it is considered impracticable to expect the Government to introduce legislation to standardise the size of tablets.

Pharmaceutical Council of W.A. councillors saw some merit in the proposal, but decided to take no action at present.

Mr. F. E. Hulls, Secretary, The Australian Veterinary Association, N.S.W. Division, advising that the division has agreed to the formation of a Liaison Committee with the Society. Asking for advice as to a date for a pre-liminary discussion. The Executive was empowered to arrange a date and attend the first meeting.

Chief Secretary's Department, advising that on July



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The Tweezer that really does grip Patented spring action \* Best stainless steel A must in Beauty Care

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Half-dozen to attractive showcard

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Sales are stimulated by constant powerful advertising in magazines and newspapers AND Bob Dyer's most "listened-to" shows on the air.

STOCK AND DISPLAY TOOTHPASTES IN LINE WITH THIS HUGE PUBLIC DEMAND AND TAKE THE LEAD IN YOUR OWN BUSINESS

Remember | 5 out of 10 people at Non-COLDATE DINTAL CREAM and COLDATE CHIDROPHYLE TOOTHPAS



## NEW SOUTH WALES-Continued

26, Part VI of the Police Offences (Amendment) Act will be applied to 3-diethylamino-1, 1-di-(2'-thienyl)-1-butene and certain other drugs. The secretary said he had not yet ascertained the common names of the drugs specified.

Standards Association of Australia, re A.S. No. R.22-1957 Dispensing Measures for Pharmaceutical Purposes (Imperial Units). Attaching copy of endorsement and amendment slips relating to British Standard 1921/1953 Dispensing Measures for Pharmaceutical Purposes (Imperial Units). Noted.

Mr. R. H. Fayle, Glen Innes, asking for information on preparation of 4 fl. oz. of 0.2% Colloidal solution of zinc borate. The secretary read the reply he had sent to Mr. Fayle, incorporating a recommendation prepared by Mr. H. W. Read.

Sydney University Pharmaceutical Association, advising that the Association favours a full-time three-year degree course, followed by one year's experience in the pharmacy before registration and opposing any change from the above. Noted.

To Registrar, Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., re degree course in Pharmacy.

To President, F.P.S. Guild (N.S.W.), soliciting a discussion with the Guild on the matter of proposed education requirements in the new Pharmacy Act. The Secretary said that the letter to the President of the Guild was responsible for the joint meeting of the two executives which had been held.

## New Members Elected.-

Full Members.—Janet May Brittingham, Greenwich, N.S.W.; Rosemary Brown-Parker, Concord West; Rex Adrian Chidley, Merrylands; Patrick Joseph Daley, Alstonville; David Paton Deans, Mayfield, Newcastle; Nicholas Ford, Bexley North; Brian John McClymont, Bondi Junction; and Jennifer Doris McLachlan, Hunters Hill

Advancement to Full Membership.—Helen Mary Linder, Northbridge.

Reinstatement.—Richard Henry Maxwell, Gordon.

Associate Members.—Jann Colless, Edward Paul Finch, Maxwell Bradford Fitzgerald and Ian Robertson.

General Business.—Mr. Hall referred to the levee at Government House on June 13 and enquired if the President and secretary had made arrangements to attend.

Mr. Powell said he would investigate.

Mr. Benjamin said that a person who attended the lecture in the Stawell Hall on May 27 said the atmosphere was cold and formal. In Victoria and South Australia the president and members of Council are present to greet members as they arrive for lectures. This created a feeling of warmth.

Mr. Powell said he would investigate the suggestion.

Mr. Powell said the Executive had received invitation to the opening of Kodak House. The function was a very fine one.

The meeting terminated at 10.30 p.m.

P.D.L. can arrange for all your insurances to fall due for renewal at a common date

## VICTORIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS: JUNE LIS	MANAGERS	AND	RELIEVERS:	JUNE	LIST
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MANAGERS AND	RELIEVERS: JUNE LIST
Manager or Reliever	Pharmacy
Arnall, Mr. B Black, Mr. A. D	Estate late Z. Markov, Carlton. Mr. C. V. T. Bowen, Williams-
Blackman, Miss H Blakeley, Miss M. F. Bristow, Mr. H. J Broome, Miss J	town. Mr. G. W. Hines, Maldon. Mr. H. J. Wake, Sunshine. Mr. A. H. Mansell, Glenferrie. U.F.S. Dispensary, Wonthaggi. Mr. M. Abzatz, Burwood. Mr. C. P. Hayes, Oakleigh. Mr. J. Dunn. Camberwell.
Carson, Mr. E	Mr. L. Dunn, Camberwell. Mrs. F. A. Bartram, Garden- vale.
Darling, Miss J	Mr. A. N. Dean, Hawthorn. Mr. A. P. Fry, Braybrook. Mr. G. B. Wild, Ararat. Mr. N. G. Atkins, South Yarra. Mowat's Pharmacy, Port Mel-
Dixon, Miss A Donohue, Mr. J	bourne.
Doquile, Mr. J. A.	Mrs. O. G. Powell, Port Fairy. Mr. J. W. Pollock, Alexandra. Wallace's Pharmacy, North Melbourne.
Ellis, Miss E. J	Mr. V. D. Preston, Regent. Miss D. N. Roberts, Glenroy. Miss E. E. Thompson, Thorn-
Evans, Miss E	bury. Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Fairbairn,
Flint, Mr. R. J	Middle Brighton. Mr. E. G. Norris, Essendon.
Fox, Mr. V. G	Beacham's Pharmacy, Mel- bourne.
Gelb, Mr. J. J	Mr. C. F. Christensen, Port Melbourne.
Goodridge, Mr. J. A.	Mr. J. Y. Allan, Brunswick. Mr. C. F. Christensen, Port Melbourne.
Gorr, Mr. M	Mr. L. N. Harner, Glen Waverley. U.F.S. Dispensary, Burwood. Mr. H. B. Winckle, E. Malvern. Mr. K. F. Barrell, Creswick.
Groves, Miss M Gurry, Mr. L. F	Mr. K. F. Barrell, Creswick. Miss A. S. Sutherland, Geelong.
Halprin, Mr. D	Mr. M. I. Larkin, Dandenong. Mr. A. Kean, St. Kilda.
Jarvis, Miss R	Mr. A. S. Bailey, Ringwood. Miss D. N. Roberts, Glenroy. Mr. J. Cunningham, Mel- bourne.
Jones, Miss K	Mrs. H. E. Hawkins, North Balwyn.
Knell, Mr. W	Mr. F. J. Prowse, Mirboo Nth. Mr. Clemence, Hay, N.S.W.
Knight, Miss J	Mr. C. F. Christensen, Port Melbourne.
Mr. I. D. Lang Lilburne, Mr. M	Mr. L. M. Walker, Northcote. Mr. C. Harvey, North Mel- bourne.
Meinhardt, Miss L	Mr. H. Clarkson, Brunswick. Mr. and Mrs. A. Rotman, St. Kilda.

Manager or Reliever	Pharmacy
Morrison, Miss G. J Morrison, Miss F. I	Mr. L. M. Walker, Northcote. Mr. D. G. Paull, Blackburn. Mrs. P. A. Branson, Blackburn.
McDonald, Miss S	Messrs. A. J. & N. Broberg, Melbourne. Mr. T. W. Proctor, Box Hill. Miss N. E. Holdsworth, Rich-
McKay, Miss P. A McLeary, Mr. T. W Newnham, Mrs Pike, Mr. W	mond. Mr. H. Gorr, Kyabram. Mr. R. C. Brennan, Rosanna. Mr. J. Daly, Essendon. Mr. V. D. Preston, Thomastown.
Ross, Miss M Railton, Mr. D. B Rutherford, Mr. D. M.	Mr. R. W. Mercer, Corryong. Mr. K. H. Dunoon, Swan Hill. Mrs. Hawkins, North Balwyn.
Siebler, Mr. G. W. Schwarz, Mr. S. Silver, Mr. B. Tung, Miss J.	Mr. F. Johnson, West Preston. Mr. J. Boltin, Footscray. Mr. M. Kirsner, Melbourne. Mr. W. J. Keyte, Maidstone. Mr. A. H. Mansell, Glenferrie. Mr. R. W. B. Long, W. Preston.
Turnour, Miss G Thurecht, Mr. K. C Vanner, Mr. D Westlake, Mr. A. G	Mr. N. J. S. Turnbull, Toorak. Mr. B. M. Miles, East Kew. Mr. A. R. Salamy, E. Geelong. Mr. J. K. Gosstray, Elstern- wick.
Wills, Mr. R. W	Mr. H. P. Cooper, Elsternwick. Mr. R. W. Sanders, Frankston. Mr. C. H. Semmens, Sandring- ham.
Whittaker, Miss E	Mr. P. M. Balding, Mansfield. Mr. G. H. Ross, Mansfield.
Williamson, Mr. A. W. Winch, Miss N. M.	Mr. U. S. Lucas, Heidelberg. Mr. H. W. Lewis, W. Moreland. Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Fairbairn, Middle Brighton.
Wrobel, Mr. M	Mr. K. White, Melbourne. Mr. K. C. L. Mills, Edithvale. Mr. W. E. Craig, Springvale.

Mr. P. Gordon has appointed Miss Y. Fidge as manager of his new pharmacy at West Heidelberg.

Miss A. S. Sutherland has notified change of her address from 128 to 132 High street, Belmont, Geelong. The pharmacy of the late A. Dorman is being managed by Mr. W. J. Collett.

Birth.—Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Trounce on the birth of a son, Russell Hendy, at Wimmera Base Hospital, Horsham, on May 8.

Mr. H. J. Strickland has resigned his position with Ballarat U.F.S. Dispensary and has accepted the management of Mr. L. W. Henderson's pharmacy at Donald.

Mr. A. W. Williamson has returned after working in Great Britain, and has taken up residence at 70 Mount street, Heidelberg, where he will assist Mr. U. S. Lucas.

Mr. G. H. Williams, J.P., M.P.S., was appointed this month as a member of the Council of the Geelong Chamber of Commerce, representing matters pharmaceutical on that Council for Geelong and district.

Safe Stolen from Chemist.—Early in the morning of

Safe Stolen from Chemist.—Early in the morning of June 10, thieves broke into the pharmacy of Mr. Gordon, Rogers, in Coleman parade, Syndal, and stole a safe containing £320 in cash and cheques. The intruders entered the shop by forcing the front door.

entered the shop by forcing the front door.

Mr. W. S. Dyer, who qualified in Victoria in 1909, writing from Barden's Pharmacy, Smith street, Darwin, on June 9 reports that he has recently relieved at the Flying Medical Service at Ceduna, South Australia.

## VICTORIA—Continued

He is now at the pharmacy in Darwin after travelling by aeroplane, sea and land 1750 miles from Ceduna to the Northern Territory.

New Pharmacies

New pharmacies have been opened at the addresses indicated:

Mr. R. K. Burton, 355A Bluff road, Hampton.
Mr. W. G. Lees, "The Mall," West Heidelberg.
Mr. R. C. Brennan, 91 Grange road, Alphington.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Weir, 39 Crevelli street, East Proston

Mr. W. A. Day, 142 Swanston street, Melbourne.
Mr. D. B. Lewis, 249C Belmore road, Balwyn.
Mr. N. E. Brotchie, 21 Keys street, Beaumaris.
Mr. P. Gordon, trading as "The Yvonne Pharmacy,"
Lot 5, McEwan road, West Heidelberg.

**Business Changes** 

The following pharmacies have changed hands:-Mr. G. E. Walker purchased from Mr. and Mrs. T. S. A. McCausland, 231 High street, Ashburton.
Mr. D. F. Clark, trading as Jones & Co., purchased from Mr. E. A. Lansdown, 20 Napier street, Essendon.
Mr. M. J. Graham purchased from Mr. T. C. Hildebrand, 137 High street, Maryborough.

### ENGAGEMENT

The engagement was announced on June 6 of Miss Dorothy Aldred, of Kew, to Mr. Peter Cram, of Casterton. Both are pharmacists who qualified together in March, 1955.—Congratulations and best wishes.

## PROPRIETARY MEDICINES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mr. A. W. McGibbony has been reappointed a member of the Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee.

## FINAL EXAMINATION-LIST OF PASSES

The Pharmacy Board has announced that the following candidates passed at the Final Examination conducted in June:

D. W. Alexander, Miss J. I. Brown, R. Douglas, W. J. Earle, R. J. Hall, B. W. Hawdon, J. C. Hirst, Miss G. J. Hobley, Miss N. B. Kneebone, J. Laird, R. S. Ley, Miss B. J. Lyons, P. I. P. Meredith, P. W. Messenger, Miss C. J. Morley, D. M. Parish, J. P. Palmer, R. L. Petrie, Miss P. A. Pusterla, Miss J. A. Scott, J. D. Shannon, W. Sharp, Miss P. M. Singleton, R. J. Watson, Mrs. J. E. Whiffin, Miss P. P. Wong.

## THE VETERINARY BOARD OF VICTORIA

The following have been appointed members of the Veterinary Board of Victoria:—
Harold Edward Albiston,

John Deery Arnott. Armagh Robert Grayson, Philip Thomas Kelvnack. Leslie Francis McManamny. Daniel Murbane,

Henry Tucker.

A notice to this effect appeared in the Government Gazette, May 29: Messrs. McManamny and Tucker are qualified Phar-

maceutical Chemists as well as registered Veterinary Surgeons.

## GOLF DAY AT HUNTINGDALE

The charity meeting of the Victorian Chemist Golfers' Club held at Huntingdale Golf Club links on June 12, was as usual quite a successful outing, both financially and socially. The links were in good order and the weather very inviting. Some good scores were returned and the competition keen. The winners of the four ball best ball 18 holes were Messrs. Ian Ewing and R. Westcott, with 7 up, on count back from B. Haigh and W. Wolfe. The latter pair took the runners-up prize.

120 -

Best nine holes out (individual) was won by Geo. Speirs with a square card.

Speirs with a square card.

Best nine holes in (individual) was won by R. Boffa, 3 up, on a count back from J. Hoobin, 3 up.

We are greatly indebted to the various manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers who so freely responded to our call for subscriptions to the fund.

The executive of Huntingdale Golf Club had the

clubhouse, links and catering at a high standard, and we thank them for their hospitality.

Our next meeting will be held at Kingston Heath on

July 16, and this outing will complete the season 1956-

57, which has been most successful.

The new season 1957-58 will commence in August. Date of the annual meeting and its venue will be announced later. We are looking forward for increased membership, and ask each member to add another prospect to the list.—R. W. Brodrick.

## DISCUSSION GROUP

The meeting held at the College on June 12 proved

The meeting held at the College on June 12 proved highly successful, drawing a very large attendance. The President of the Group, Mr. Geoff Treleaven, took the chair and introduced the guest speakers, Mr. Nigel Manning, Mr. A. J. Cobcroft and Mr. D. Lumsden. Mr. Manning opened the discussion on "Current Dispensing Problems" with a brief talk on creams, with particular reference to the different methods of calculating quantities of each ingradient.

lating quantities of each ingredient.

Mr. Cobcroft then continued the discussion, considering the problem presented by basic dyes when pre-scribed with zinc cream and lotions. Here the dyes are decolourised. This is due to the alkalinity of the lime water in the zinc cream, and may be overcome by replacing the lime water with distilled water and reformulating as follows, using equal parts of zinc oxide, olive oil, lanolin (anhydrous) and distilled water. This gives a neutral zinc cream similar to the one described by Mr. Manning and compatible both with dyes and ichthammol. The dyes are best incorporated by first rubbing down with equal quantity of celic acid.

In his talk, Mr. D. Lumsden mentioned the resinous

deposits in mixtures caused by Syrup Zingib, and went on to give examples of other unusual prescriptions with a suitable method of dispensing them.

It is hoped to give further details of the problems discussed at a later stage in the "Applied Pharmaceutics" Section of the Journal.

The discussion by the three speakers stimulated lively interest amongst the audience, as was indicated by the ready flow of questions. Much practical information was gained, and all present showed their appreciation with a round of applause.

-CARMEL YOUNES, Publicity Officer.

## THE HOSPITAL BENEFITS ASSOCIATION

## Progress and Difficulties

The astonishing growth of the Hospital Benefits Association of Victoria is described by the Director, Mr. E. Lewis, in an article which appeared recently in the "Australian Hospital."

The Hospital Benefits Association from small beginnings has developed into an organisation which now covers almost 2,000,000 residents of Victoria for either hospital or medical benefits.

In the last 12 months income channelled through chemist agents in the State reached the astonishing figure of nearly £1,000,000, during which over 1,000,000 receipts for individual payments were written. Each

year over 4,000,000 group annotations are made.
Almost 100,000 hospital claims are paid annually and medical claims for 1,200,000 services are met.



## MÁXIMUM

## ANTIBIOTIC ACTION

in the mouth and throat

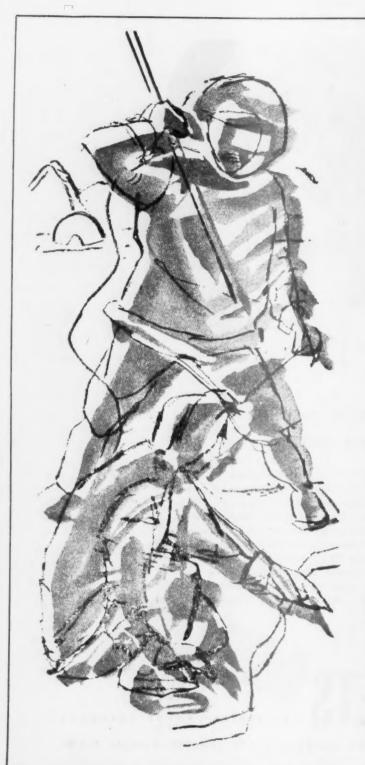
TYROZETS combine the potent antibacterial effects of tyrothricin antibiotic, with the well-defined analgesic action of benzocaine.

The result is an ideal antibiotic-anesthetic throat lozenge, which possesses a very pleasant flavor and is definitely effective in the prophylaxis and treatment of throat and mouth infections. TYROZETS rapidly relieve the pain and discomfort of infected and irritated throats and are indicated for treatment of gram-positive bucopharyngeal infections, sore throats, and especially following tonsillectomies and pharyngeal surgery. B in plastic tubes of 12 lozenges

## **TYROZETS**



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Eskimos live on a pretty monotonous diet, but babies in this country are used to great variety. That's why you should carry the complete range of Heinz Baby Foods—Strained or Junior. Most mothers go straight to Heinz shelves at their pharmacy, looking for all the varieties they have grown familiar with and learned to trust. Almost any food a doctor may recommend can be found in the Heinz Baby Food

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#### VICTORIA—Continued

Referring to the difficulties facing the organisation, Mr. Lewis states that the matter resolves itself into two sets of opinion:

two sets of opinion:

The H.B.A. comes within the regulatory provisions of a Commonwealth Act, as well as the Victorian Benefit Associations Act. Mr. Lewis pointed out that there can therefore be differing standards of measurement as to what constitutes an acceptable basis of operation. This has led to a situation where the Commonwealth has given approval to proposed increased benefits and contributions and the State has subsequently refused to give its approval. He says: "The irony of it all is that organisations operating in other States can apparently operate untrammelled in Victoria under the protection of Section 92 of Constitution of the Commonwealth."

H.B.A. is a remarkable institution. Its progress has been phenomenal and its solvency appears to be beyond any conceivable doubt. This Association was incorporated in November, 1934, and originated from the Lord Mayor's Fund for Hospitals and Charities. The Memorandum of the Association bears the signature of the Lord Mayor of Melbourne and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the public hospitals, the British Medical Association, and Pharmaceutical Society and contributors. The Lord Mayor and the British Medical Association each advanced £1000 as a loan towards initial expenses. These amounts were repaid in full during the early years of operation.

#### HEALTH ACT 1956

# ADDITIONS TO THE REGISTER OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES Extract from the "Victoria Government Gazette," No. 158, Dated May 1, 1957

		Date of
Distinctive Name of	Serial	Regis-
Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine "Aerocortin" brand Otic Solution	Number	tration
"Aerocortin" brand Otic Solution	6065	17/4/57
Anaesthetic Sunburn Lotion	6071	17/4/57
Antrenyl Ampoules	6014	17/4/57
Antrenyl Dunley Tablets	6015	17/4/57
Antrenyl Tablets Argotone Nasal and Eye Drops Asmacort Tablets Austral Children's Linctus with	6016	17/4/57
Argotone Nasal and Eve Drops	6115	17/4/57
Aemacort Tablete	6104	17/4/57
Austral Children's Linetus with	0104	11/4/51
Pholodina Children's Linetus With	6080	17/4/57
Pholcodine Austral Cough Linctus with	0000	11/4/31
Austral Cough Linetus With	2001	10/4/50
Pholcodine Bourne's Bronchitis Mixture	6081	17/4/57
Bourne's Bronchitis Mixture	6083	17/4/57
B-Plex Tablets	6097	17/4/57
Breezeazy Tablets	6004	17/4/57
Calcibronat Syrup Calcipen-Leo Injections	6068	17/4/57
Calcipen-Leo Injections	6108	17/4/57
Calcium Gluconate with Vitamin D	6095	17/4/57
Calcium-Sandoz + Vitamin C 500		
mg. Ampoules	6069	17/4/57
Cherry Red Linctus	6084	17/4/57
Chilblain Tablets	6096	17/4/57
Children's Meggezones	6103	17/4/57
Chlor-Trimeton Maleate Tablets	6116	17/4/57
Colourless Iodine	6072	17/4/57
Coloxyl Paediatric Drops	6003	17/4/57
Coloxyl Tablets	6002	17/4/57
Cordex Tablets 0.5 mg.	6059	17/4/57
Corn Remover	6073	17/4/57
Cortadren Tablets	6056	17/4/57
Cortisone "Ciba" Eye Drops 1 per	0000	11/2/01
cortisone Ciba Eye Drops 1 per	6017	17/4/57
cent. Cortisone "Ciba" Eye Ointment	6018	17/4/57
Dogwoodin Boint	5997	17/4/57
Dequadin Paint		17/4/57
Dial Ampoules	6019	
Dial Tablets	6020	17/4/57
Diet-Form	6092	17/4/57
Do-Do Tablets	5999	17/4/57
Entero-Vioform Tablets	6021	17/4/57

Distinction Name of	Camin1	Date of
Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial Number	Regis- tration
Entoral	6112	17/4/57
Entoral Eticyclin Linguets Eye Drops with Phenylephrine	6022 6074	17/4/57
Ezeride	6089	17/4/57
Ezy-Diet Tablets Femandren Linguets	6082 6023	17/4/57
Ferronicum Syrup	6070	17/4/57
Folvite Solution	6012 6011	17/4/57 17/4/57
Helmezine Tablets	6107	17/4/57
Hopcroft's Pain-Ease Tablets	6113 6001	17/4/57
Howell's Bronchitis and Influenza		
Mixture	6087 6088	17/4/57
Hydrid Ampoules	6100	17/4/57
Hydromyxin Nasal Spray	6000 6075	17/4/57 17/4/57
Iodine Paint	6060	17/4/57
Lane's Soothing Syrup	6120 6121	17/4/57 17/4/57
LiveroidLutocyclin Ampoules	6119	17/4/57
Lutocyclin Implant Tablets	6024 6025	17/4/57 17/4/57
Lutocyclin Linguets	6026	17/4/57
Lutocyclin M	6027 6028	17/4/57
Lutovocyclin Ampoules	6029	17/4/57
Mallers Codas	6090 6008	17/4/57 17/4/57
Mercurochrome	0000	11/4/31.
N.A.I. Cough Mixture	6066 6086	17/4/57
Nasal Drops	6076	17/4/57
Nasal Drops Nasorax "Neosporin" brand Ophthalmic	6101	17/4/57
Solution (Sterile)	6067	17/4/57
Neuro-Trasentin Tablets	6091 6030	17/4/57 17/4/57
Neuro-Trasentin Tablets Nupercaine Ampoules of 1:1500	6031	17/4/57
Nupercaine Base Crystals	6032 6033	17/4/57 17/4/57
Nupercaine Powder	6009	17/4/57
Ophthalmo-Antipeol Ovocyclin Implant Tablets	6114 6034	17/4/57 17/4/57
Painease Tablets	6085	17/4/57
Paminal Tablets	6058	17/4/57
Pentoxylon Tablets	6006 5998	17/4/57 17/4/57
Pep-Uls-Ade Stomach Tablets	6005	17/4/57
Perandren Ampoules Perandren Crystules	6035 6036	17/4/57 17/4/57
Perandren Implant Tablets	6037	17/4/57
Perandren Cintment	6038	17/4/57 17/4/57
Perandren Solution	6040	17/4/57
Percorten Ampoules	6041 6042	17/4/57 17/4/57
Percorten Ampoules 25 mg. Crystules	6043	17/4/57
Percorten Implant Tablets	6044 6045	17/4/57 17/4/57
Percorten Solution	6046	17/4/57
Pholodine Cough Linctus	6077 6057	17/4/57
Prantal Repetabs	6047	17/4/57 17/4/57
Pyribenzamine Elixir	6048	17/4/57
Pyribenzamine Tablets Rhubarb Mixture	6049 6007	17/4/57
Ritalin Tablets	6050	17/4/57
Romicil Capsules 100 mg	6063 6062	17/4/57 17/4/57
Romicil Vials 500 mg	6061	17/4/57
Seominal Tablets	6099 6123	17/4/57 17/4/57
Serpasil Ampoules	6051	17/4/57

#### VICTORIA—Continued

Toothache Drops         6078         17/4/           Transvasin         6102         17/4/           Travel Tabs         6094         17/4/           Trichomycin Oral Tablets         6105         17/4/           Trilafon Tablets         6109         17/4/           Ultracorten Tablets         6053         17/4/           Unitensen-R Tablets         6111         17/4/           Unitensen Tablets         6110         17/4/           V-B Fort. Tablets         6098         17/4/           Vioform Cream         6054         17/4/           Vioform Powder         6055         17/4/           Vitamin B Complex Fort.         6079         17/4/           Wak-Ets         6064         17/4/	57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57
	57

**PROSECUTIONS** 

At the Melbourne Court of Petty Sessions on April 9 1957, Mr. G. P. Connard, pharmaceutical chemist, 97 Bourke street, Melbourne, was convicted on four charges relating to breaches of the Dangerous Drug and Pharmacy Regulations, following a visit to his pharmacy by the Police Drug Squad on 12/12/1956.

Mr. Connard was charged:-

That he did fail to endorse a prescription for a Dangerous Drug with the word "cancelled" when dispensed for the last time contrary to Dangerous Drug Regulation 18 (3) (c).

That upon dispensing a prescription he did fail to stamp or endorse the same as required by Regulation 77 (h) of the Pharmacy Regulations 1930. That he did fail to keep all Dangerous Drugs in

his possession locked up contrary to Dangerous Drug Regulation 21 (a).

That he did fail to keep a record in his Dangerous

Drug Register which clearly indicated the balance of each Dangerous Drug in stock contrary to Dangerous Drug Regulation 22 (6) (a).

That he did fail to enter in his Dangerous Drug Register particulars of all Dangerous Drugs obtained by him contrary to Dangerous Drug Regulation 22 (1) (b).

On charges 1 3 and 5 Mr. Connard was fined £5 for each.

On charge 4 Mr. Connard was fined £10, and charge 2 was withdrawn.

At the Melbourne Court of Petty Sessions on April 18, 1957, Mr. V. J. Gild, pharmaceutical chemist, 330 Flinders street, Melbourne, was convicted on four charges relating to breaches of the Dangerous Drug Regulations, following a visit to his pharmacy by the Police Drug Squad on 24/1/1957.

Mr. Gild was charged:

That he did fail to store all Dangerous Drugs apart from other goods, contrary to Dangerous Drug Regulation 21.

That he did fail to keep a record in his Dangerous Drug Register which clearly indicated the balance of each Dangerous Drug in stock contrary to Dangerous Drug Regulation 22 (6) (a).

That he did fail to enter in his Dangerous Drug Register particulars of all Dangerous Drugs ob-tained by him contrary to Dangerous Drug Regu-lation 22 (1) (b).

That he did fail to endorse a prescription for a Dangerous Drug with the word "cancelled" when

dispensed for the last time contrary to Dangerous Drug Regulation 18 (3) (c).

That he did fail to endorse a prescription for a Specified Drug with the word "Cancelled" when dispensed for the last time contrary to Dangerous Drug Regulation 34 (4).

On charges 1, 3 and 4 Mr. Gild was fined £5 for each charge.

On charge 2 Mr. Gild was fined £10 and charge 5 was withdrawn.

At the Daylesford Court of Petty Sessions on May 3, 1957, Mr. C. O. Lelean, pharmaceutical chemist, Daylesford, was convicted and fined £5 on a charge that being a pharmaceutical chemist he did carry on business as a chemist and druggist except under the actual personal supervision of himself or some other pharmaceutical chemist contrary to Section 101 of the Medical Act of 1928.

This charge was brought by the Police Drug Squad. and arose out of the fact that an apprentice had opened the shop at about 8.55 a.m. and had dispensed a pre-scription after telephoning Mr. Lelean, who was then at his home preparing to leave for the pharmacy.

Counsel for Mr. Lelean based his defence on the case of Butchers v. Barnes, 1921, V.L.R. 148; 27 A.L.R. 128, which was a case brought under Section 103 (1) of the

Medical Act of 1915.

The Crown, however, submitted that the recent N.S.W. Supreme Court judgment in the case of Brown v. Weir applied, in which it was held that personal supervision requires personal attendance during business hours, not casually or intermittently, but continuously and systematically. The pharmaceutical chemist must be effectively at hand, although there may be cases in which minor temporary absence from the immediate premises might not necessarily constitute an interruption of his personal supervision; but any real relinquishment of his continuous personal supervision would amount to a failure to give that personal superintendence which the section requires.

It was on this submission that Mr. Lelean was con-

At the Ferntree Gully Court of Petty Sessions on May 6, 1957, Mr. R. S. Tremayne, pharmaceutical chemist, Boronia, was convicted on four charges re-lating to breaches of the Dangerous Drug Regulations and Poisons Act, following a visit to his pharmacy by a Pharmacy Board inspector on 4/3/1957.

Mr. Tremayne was charged:

That he failed to store all Dangerous Drugs apart from other goods contrary to Dangerous Drug Regulation 21

2. That he failed to record all transactions in Dangerous Drugs contrary to Dangerous Drug Regula-

tion 22 (1) (a).

That he failed to endorse a prescription for a Dangerous Drug with the word "cancelled" when dispensed for the last time contrary to Dangerous Drug Regulation 18 (3) (c).

4. That he failed to label with his name and address a Second Schedule poison exposed for sale contrary

to Section 8 of the Poisons Act 1928.

On charges 1, 3 and 4 Mr. Tremayne was fined £2/10/- on each charge, with £7/14/6 costs on each charge, and on charge 2 he was fined £5 with £7/14/6

At the Nathalia Court of Petty Sessions on May 13, 1957, Mr. J. V. Williams, pharmaceutical chemist, Nathalia, was convicted and fined £5 on a charge of failing to keep a record in his Dangerous Drugs Register which clearly indicated the balance of each Dangerous Drug in stock contrary to Dangerous Drug in stock cont gerous Drug in stock, contrary to Dangerous Drug Regulation 22 (6) (a).

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#### VICTORIA—Continued

This charge arose out of a visit to Mr. Williams' pharmacy by the Police Drug Squad on 11/1/1957.

At the Melbourne Court of Petty Sessions on May 23. 1957, Mr. M. Kirsner, pharmaceutical chemist, 221 Little Collins street. Melbourne, was convicted and fined £10 on a charge that he did supply a Dangerous Drug otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of Dangerous Drug Regulation 13 (b).

This charge arose out of a visit to Mr. Kirsner's pharmacy by the Police Drug Squad on 3/4/1957.

At the Northcote Court of Petty Sessions on May 28, 1957, Mr. P. J. O'Neill, pharmaceutical chemist, 64 Victoria road, Dennis, was convicted on two charges involving a breach of the Medical Act 1928 and the Dangerous Drug Regulations, following upon a visit by the Police Drug Squad to his pharmacy on 12/3/1957.

Mr. O'Neill was charged:

That he did carry on business as a chemist and druggist except under the actual personal super-vision of himself or some other pharmaceutical contrary to Section 101 of the Medical chemist. Act of 1928.

That he failed to keep all Dangerous Drugs in his possession locked up contrary to Dangerous Drug

Regulation 21 (a).

That he failed to keep a record in his Dangerous Drugs Register which clearly indicated the balance of each Dangerous Drug in stock, contrary to Dangerous Drug Regulation 22 (6) (a).
On charges 1 and 2 Mr. O'Neill was fined £5 each,

and charge 3 was withdrawn.

At the Ringwood Court of Petty Sessions on June 11. 1957, Mr. R. N. Doreian, pharmaceutical chemist, 511 Whitehorse road, Mitcham, was convicted and fined £5 on each of eight charges relating to breaches of the Dangerous Drug Regulations. These charges arose out of a visit to Mr. Doreian's pharmacy by the Police Drug Squad on 18/3/57.

Mr. Doreian was charged:

1. That he failed to store all Dangerous Drugs apart from other goods contrary to Dangerous Drug Regulation 21.

That he failed to keep all Dangerous Drugs in his possession locked up, contrary to Dangerous Drug

Regulation 21 (a).

That he failed to enter in his Dangerous Drug Register particulars of all Dangerous Drugs dis-pensed, contrary to Dangerous Drug Regulation 22 (1) (b).

That he failed to keep a record in his Dangerous Drug Register clearly indicating the balance of each Dangerous Drug in stock, contrary to Dangerous Drug Regulation 22 (6) (a).

That he supplied a Dangerous Drug other than on a prescription, contrary to Dangerous Drug Regu-

lation 14. That he failed to inscribe a prescription for a Dangerous Drug with the date on which it was dispensed, contrary to Dangerous Drug Regulation 18 (2) (b).

That he dispensed a Dangerous Drug upon a prescription that did not comply with the regulations, contrary to Dangerous Drug Regulation 18 (1).

contrary to Dangerous Drug Regulation 18 (1).

8. That he failed to stamp a prescription for a Dangerous Drug with the word "cancelled" when dispensed for the last time permitted, contrary to Dangerous Drug Regulation 18 (3) (c).

Mr. D. H. Porter, pharmaceutical chemist, Clematis road, Mount Evelyn, was also convicted and fined £5 on a charge that he dispensed a Dangerous Drug upon

a prescription that did not comply with the regulaa prescription that did not comply with the regula-tions, contrary to Dangerous Drug Regulation 18 (1). This offence was disclosed at the same time as the Police Drug Squad visited the pharmacy of R. N.

Doreian on 18/3/57.

At the Melbourne Court of Petty Sessions on May 23, 1957, Dr. H. Selby Link, 61 Collins street, Melbourne, was proceeded against by the Police Drug Squad on a charge of prescribing a Dangerous Drug merely for the purpose of addiction, contrary to Dangerous Drug Regulation 16 (a).

Mr. Wade, S.M., dismissed the charge on the grounds that Dr. Link had been treating the patient for another condition concurrent with and complementary to the purpose for which he had prescribed the Dangerous

VICTORIAN SOCIETY COUNCIL MEMBERS HONOUR MR. C. P. A. TAYLOR ON COMPLETION OF 25 YEARS' SERVICE ON THE COUNCIL

One of the best known, certainly one of the most popular, personalities in Pharmacy throughout Australia is Mr. C. P. A. Taylor. of Ballarat, who has served P. A. Taylor, of Ballarat, who has served Pharmacy in many ways and in particular as a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. This year Mr. Taylor completed 25 years' membership of the Council, and his colleagues decided that the occa-

sion warranted special recognition.

Accordingly Mr. Taylor was the Guest of Honour at a Dinner in the Maple Room at the Hotel Australia on the night of June 5, when he was entertained by the mem-

bers of the Council and their senior executive officers.

After the Loyal Toast had been honoured, the President of the Society, Mr. Eric Scott, opened proceedings by extending a welcome to their Guest of Honour. Charles Taylor, he said, was an extraordinary person-ality—the eternal optimist. Even with an income tax assessment dangling from his pocket he could still smile. In times when efforts were being made to produce everyone out of the same mould, it was refreshing to see one who was different. He knew no more individualistic one who was different. He knew no more individualistic individual than Charles Taylor, and that was why they loved him so. It was a great privilege to be associated with Charles Taylor. They always liked to see him and to see him enjoying himself.

Addressing Mr. Taylor, Mr. Scott said he spoke for every member of the Council; they wished to thank

him for the service he had given over the past 25 years, the wisdom he had displayed, the brightness he had brought to the Council, his cheeriness in moments of crisis. His colleagues on the Council hoped that in the next 25 years Charles Taylor would be prepared

to render equally valuable service.

At the request of the President every person round At the reduct of the President every person round the table paid a tribute to Mr. Taylor and his work. Mr. F. W. Johnson, Vice-President, referred to his earliest recollections of Mr. Taylor, then a member of the State Branch Committee of the Guild. His personality would be difficult to copy or emulate. His whole life's work in Pharmacy had been characterised by a desire to serve. He congratulated Mr. Taylor on the

years of service he had given and looked forward to a lot more to follow.

Mr. E. W. Braithwaite, Chairman of Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited, referred humorously to early associations with Mr. C. P. A. Taylor. The main thought he had of this man was that he gave service to pharmacy and humanity and he gave more than he received. Pharmacy had benefited by having Charles Taylor in the team.

Mr. S. J. Baird, Hon. Treasurer, said Mr. Taylor was in the Chair of the Council when he, Mr. Baird, joined the Council. It had always been a great pleasure to have worked in association with Mr. Taylor. There was a laugh round every corner. He was grateful for the work Mr. Taylor had done for the Society and for his interest in pharmacy generally in this State.



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#### VICTORIA—Continued

Mr. N. F. Keith, President of the State Branch of the Guild, said he had known Mr. Taylor for 15 years. When he (Mr. Keith) joined the State Branch Committee of the Guild, Mr. C. P. A. Taylor was already an honoured member of long standing. The Council of the society must have been pleased that when Mr. Taylor found it necessary to retire from the Guild Council, he had remained a member of the Society Council. He wished him well in the future, good health, long

Mr. E. C. McClelland, a former President, endorsed the remarks of previous speakers. He was not surprised Mr. Taylor had been so successful—he was born in Ballarat, premier City of Victoria! He congratulated Mr. Taylor on having completed 25 years' service as a Councillor and was honoured at the invitation to be present

Mr. K. G. Attiwill, Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations, paid his tribute in verse. In well-chosen stanzas he portrayed some sides of Mr. Charles Taylor's nature and qualities which evoked mirth and admiration from the guests.



The President of the Society, Mr. Eric Scott, and guest of honour, Mr. C. P. A. Taylor.

Mr. R. H. Borowski said his association with Mr. Taylor was as a member of the Chemists' Sub-Branch of the R.S.S.A.I.L.A. The Branch knew that when they sent anything forward to the Council it was in good hands if it was channelled through Charles Taylor, who was always well to the fore with the ex-serviceman's angle.

Mr. C. N. McLeod said as the "baby" of the Council he claimed exemption; but he hoped that in his 25th year, if he achieved it, Mr. Attiwill would be able to write of him a similar ditty to that composed for

write of him a similar ditty to that composed for Charles Taylor.

Mr. T. G. Allen recalled happy instances in a trip by car to a conference in Sydney with Mr. Charles Taylor and other Victorians. It was a particular pleasure to him to join with others in wishing Mr. Taylor further years of happy and profitable service.

Mr. Oxley added his tribute. He said he would never forget the real sincerity and brotherly friendship extended to him by Mr. Taylor, who was sitting on his right at his first Council meeting. Their friendship had continued throughout the twelve months and had made a tremendous impression on him. He joined other mema tremendous impression on him. He joined other members in thanking Mr. Taylor for the services he had given to pharmacy and the friendship he had extended

not only to him, but to pharmacy in general. He had been a gentleman in all their affairs and an inspiration.

Mr. F. C. Kent, Secretary, joined with other speakers in congratulating Mr. Taylor on his period of service and spoke appreciatively of the happy relationship he had enjoyed in working with and under the direction of Mr. Taylor.

Mr. G. H. Williams, in whimsical but sincere style which delighted the listeners, drew a picture of Charles Taylor. The Council members regarded him as "their cobber;" he was one in a thousand. As a pharmacist and a Council member he was "a character" and without Charles seconding things and all that, he did not think Mr. Scott would be the mighty President he was (laughter and applause).

Mr. A. G. Davis congratulated Mr. Taylor on his years of service to the oldest body in pharmacy. He was a "mighty good bloke" and had rendered service of ines-

timable value.

Mrs. P. A. Crawford said she had been associated with the Council during 18 years, in which time she had learned to appreciate the real value of Mr. Taylor's contributions to the advancement of pharmacy through his membership of the Council. The Council, she said, had been fortunate indeed in having his services.

Mr. K. Ramsay said he had not been associated with the Council for very long, but he had known Mr. Taylor for a long time. He would be content on this occasion by thanking him on behalf of the chemists who were not on the Council. It meant a lot to men who were not engaged in official pharmacy that they had men like Charles Taylor to represent them.

Mr. L. Long said that he regarded Mr. C. P. A. Taylor as pharmacy's cavalier-a charming personality. There were so many facets to his character that it was not possible to enumerate them. He astounded them with his joie de vivre; yet in him they found the most sincere friendship they could find anywhere.

L. Hull said that he had formed a ready appreciation of the sterling qualities that had been apparent in Mr. Taylor at the Council table for so many years. Mr. Taylor had an astounding facility for summing up people and places. He offered Mr. Taylor best

wishes and many years of service to come.

Mr. W. R. Iliffe, President of the Pharmacy Board, said that the only thing left for him to say was that Mr. C. P. A. Taylor must be a very versatile man. Two earlier speakers had referred to his work on the State Branch Committee. In the early days he recalled that Charles, whilst appearing not to be following proceedings very closely, would all of a sudden come into the debate with some remark very pertinent to the subject under discussion, demonstrating that he had been following the matter closely.

Mr. Taylor's Response

Mr. Taylor prefaced his remarks by addressing-"President Eric, Pauline and friends all." He said "President Eric, Pauline and friends all." He said it had been an extraordinary night for him. It had been his privilege and honour to be associated with many functions; but to even think that he would be the recipient of such remarks as he had heard tonight would have appalled him a few years earlier. It was easy to take everything in one's stride—this year a dinner to a colleague—the next to pay tribute to someone else, until finally with the turn of the wheel one found him. self next to none other than Eric Scott, worthy President of the Society, and a worthier president he had not met. He had not thought very much of this func-tion until after the Council meeting earlier in the day, but now he felt somewhat overwhelmed. He and their President had many things in common. On the mundane side they had an appreciation of good food, good company, good fellowship; and when good food and good fellowship were allied in a good environment, such as they had that night, neither their President nor he could be happier. This was a big occasion in his life.



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#### VICTORIA—Continued

He was deeply appreciative of the action of the President and Council members for arranging the function. Earlier in the day he had referred to the volumes of the Journal published about the time he had joined the



Left to right: Messrs, K. G. Attiwill, E. W. Braithwaite, C. P. A. Taylor, G. H. Williams, W. R. Iliffe.

He had forgotten many events which he thought at one time would never be effaced from his memory. He recalled instances in the campaign with the late C. L. Butchers to gain recognition of chemists in the armed forces and secure commissioned rank for them. In 1937 the new laboratories in the College of Pharmacy had been completed at a cost of £8,000 and were officially opened by Professor W. A. Osborne. Having re-read the account he remembered what an occasion it was. Twenty years had passed and one accepted the set-up as it was found today. They did not think much today about the painstaking efforts put in by so many people long ago for the creation of that particular part of the College.

He mentioned these instances because it was good that they should sometimes delve into the past. He was, however, by nature more a disciple of the philosophy "Let's live in the present and look to the future."

Mr. Taylor said that in 1932 he took the place of the late Frank O'Bern on the Council and would never forget men like A. R. Bailey, D. A. Cossar, Albert Dorman, Alex. Hadden, C. G. Imes, A. L. Jones, Walter Kernot, H. B. Taylor and A. W. McGibbony.

Membership of the Society was then 947; today it was 2,700. Mr. Taylor referred to the vastly different conditions obtaining in 1932. Then there was great worry about unemployment in pharmacy. The Council of the day was very concerned, and at their instigation the Factories and Shops Act was amended to limit one apprentice to one pharmacy-the very provision they were trying to have removed today.

Speaking of his visit to the New Zealand Conference in 1935 when he was President, Mr. Taylor said it was on record in the minutes that he was the youngest President in the 79 years of the existence of the Society.

Mr. Taylor concluded his remarks by once again thanking the Council for the wonderful gesture to him in having him as Guest of Honour and for the kind remarks, many of them unmerited, which his colleagues and friends had made. He said he wished to pay tribute to the Council of today. He said it was a livelier, more

positive team than that of which he was a member in 1932. He had come away from the meeting of the Coun-1932. He had come away from the meeting of the Council that morning with the feeling that the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria was really an entity. It was not a rubber stamp; it had a soul; it had expression. He really believed that if it continued as at present, they would be "going places."

The gathering dispersed shortly after 10.30 p.m.

#### PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on June 12, at 10 a.m.

Present,—Mr. W. R. Iliffe (President), Messrs. S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, N. C. Manning, A. W. McGibbony, W. Wishart, F. C. Kent (Registrar), R. H. Borowski, and T. G. Allen.

Correspondence,—Correspondence submitted to the

From a member of the public, querying the price charged for a prescription. Enquiry referred to the

To the Victorian Branch of the Guild, notifying action taken concerning a complaint that prescriptions had been dispensed by a wholesale distributor.

From the Department of Health, advising that Mr. A. W. McGibbony had been reappointed a member of the Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee.

From the Manufacturers' Association Ltd., enquiring if the Board proposed to consider exempting prepara-

tions of less than 1% Ephedrine from control under the Poisons Act. It was resolved to advise that the Board

did not propose to exempt such preparations.

From Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd., asking the Board to consider publication in the Journal of a list of preparations covered by the addition of Calomel to the Schedule of Specified Drugs.

Mr. Braithwaite pointed out that the Board had recently issued a list of proprietary preparations limited to supply on prescription.

Messrs. Borowski and Treleaven were preparing a supplementary list, which should include the items supplementary list, which should include the items covered by the recent amendments. He thought they could ask them to prepare such a list as exhaustively as they could. This suggestion was approved.

From several persons, expressing regret that they had failed to carry out certain requirements of the Regulations and undertaking to comply in future.

From a chemist, forwarding a copy of an article from "The Sun-Herald," Sydney, and drawing attention to an article relating to the proposal to establish an Australian F.B.I.

The Registrar tabled a cutting from "The Advertiser," Adelaide, to the effect that another of the oil com-panies had decided to colour kerosene blue as a safety measure

From the Women's Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association, notifying the names of office-bearers.

From a chemist, expressing appreciation of the Board's action in publishing the list of 'Prescription Only Preparations," and enclosing a contribution towards the cost of production.

The correspondence submitted was formally received. Reciprocity with South Africa.—Reference was made Board in N.S.W., concerning acceptance of an applica-tion for registration from a person holding a certificate from the Pharmacy Board of South Africa. The Board instructed the Registrar to seek infor-

mation regarding this.

Formal Business.—The following formal business was transacted:

Application for Registration,—Aaron David Black, Graham Wilfred Blackman, Phillip Shields Bradley,



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#### VICTORIA—Continued

Spero Andrew Katos, Royce Reginald Pepin, Morry Wrobel, Richard Douglas Bruce, Kevin James Nankervis, Frank Leonard Clift, Leslie Cushman Bigelow, all baying passed the Final Exam. Victoria.

Names Restored to Register.—Shirley Margaret Cunningham (Mrs. P. W. Symons), Philip Wesley Symons, Louis Dunn, Damil John Hanan, Kenneth Robert Moir, James Alphonsus O'Donnell, Norman Rix Reeve, Eric Norman Egerton, Arthur William Robert Uglow, Robert Yeomans Whalley, Jean Patterson (Mrs. Marshall), Lancelot Thomas Howell, Harold Alexander Malcolm, Robert Charles Fuller, Robert Charles Brennan, Frederick Charles Witten, and Barbara Denise Johnson (Mrs. Hamilton).

Names Erased from Register.—Samuel Morrow, deceased 25/4/57; Andre Joseph Narik, deceased 18/5/57; Frederick Norman Pleasance, deceased 17/5/57.

Managers and Relievers Notified.—80.

Business Changes Notified.—3.

Pharmacies Changed Hands.—6.

New Pharmacies Opened.—11.

Apprenticeship Indentures Registered.—55.

Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred.—8.

Apprenticeship Indentures Cancelled.—3.

Apprenticeship Indentures Suspended.—12.

Certificates of Exemption Issued.—52.

Certificates of Identity Issued.—10.

Opium Permits Issued.—11.

Permits to Purchase Cyanide Issued.—1.

Licences as General Dealers in Poisons Issued.—

Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances Issued.—12.
Licences for Hospitals to Possess Dangerous Drugs.—13.
Criticism of Final Examination Question.—A letter
was received from a chemist, criticising a question at
the recent Final Examination. After consideration of
the letter the Board expessed the opinion that the complaint was quite wrong and directed the Registrar to
reply in terms which were suggested.
Unused Supplies of Drugs in Hospitals.—Consideration

Unused Supplies of Drugs in Hospitals.—Consideration was given to an enquiry from one of the Board Inspectors concerning the procedure which should be adopted in hospitals in relation to Dangerous Drugs and Specified Drugs acquired on prescription for patients, but not all used. The matter was discussed at some length and it was agreed that it should be carried for further discussion to a meeting of the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee to be held later in the month.

Interstate Prescriptions for Dangerous Drugs and Specified Drugs.—The Registrar read a letter received from Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. on this subject and Mr. Allen reported having placed before his Directors some information that had been furnished by the Registrar. He had written on instruction from the P.D.L. to the Commonwealth Department of Health, Victoria, seeking clarification of the position and the enquiry had been referred to Canberra.

A reply had been received to the effect that as a general rule an approved chemist was required to supply on demand a pharmaceutical benefit and it was the policy of the Department that where such pharmaceutical benefits were also subject to State law, the provision of the State law should be followed as far as practicable. The Department, however, would not take any action against a chemist for apparent non-compliance with the terms of his approval under the National Health Act merely for refusing to dispense a prescription, classified by the law of a State as a Dangerous Drug or Specified Drug when such prescription had been written by a medical practitioner not registered as such in Victoria.

Members of the Board, in discussing this advice, pointed out that it was illegal in Victoria for a chemist

Members of the Board, in discussing this advice, pointed out that it was illegal in Victoria for a chemist to dispense a prescription unless it had been signed by a medical practitioner registered in Victoria.

Mr. Manning said he thought some advice on the

matter could be given through the "Applied Pharmaceutics" section of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

The Board agreed this would be desirable.

Specified Drugs Regulations.—Further consideration was given to the proposed revision and the uniform Poisons Schedules.

Mr. McGibbony submitted a brief report to the Board

on the latest developments.

Prosecutions.-Reports were received from the Police concerning the prosecution of a number of chemists for breaches of the Dangerous Drugs and Pharmacy Regu-

Mr. Braithwaite said a summary of these would be published in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy." (These reports are published in the Victorian news section this month.-Ed.)

The Board directed that one of the chemists involved should be called before it to give to the Board further

information required by it.

The Board expressed particular concern at reports from two pharmacies which were found to be unattended by a registered person when an Inspector

Reference was made to the fact that in recent months the wisdom of the Brown versus Weir judgment had been exemplified in this State, in which a serious error had occurred while a pharmacy had been unattended for a very few minutes.

It was agreed that the Board should again place on record that no absence could be condoned unless a qualified pharmaceutical chemist was in attendance.

Application for Restoration of Name to the Register.—

An application for restoration of the name of a chemist to the Register was considered. After hearing reports from the Inspector and from the President and Registrar of visits to the pharmacy and interviews with the person concerned, the application was granted. The Registrar was instructed to state in his letter of advice that the pharmacy in question will be kept under supervision.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement and accounts totalling £1,238/2/7

were passed for payment.

Mr. Wishart also tabled the audited annual accounts for the year ended December 31, 1956, and these were formally received.

Reports, etc .- A letter was received from a group of country chemists, expressing regret concerning the sale of veterinary preparations classified as Specified Drugs, and giving an undertaking not to repeat the offence.

In view of the undertaking and the fact that the question of veterinary preparations was under consideration, it was resolved to accept the explanation and intimate that on this occasion legal proceedings would not

Physicians' Samples.-Mr. Braithwaite tabled a quantity of Dangerous Drugs that had come into his possession from the Victorian Branch of the Red Cross. He said he had spent two evenings with a group of six fourth year students, sorting between 10,000 and 12,000 packages which had been returned from doctors' surgeries. He thought the students had gained a lot of information from the experiment and he suggested that a letter of thanks be sent to them.

The Dangerous Drugs which had not been taken up by Red Cross he suggested should be destroyed by the Board's officers or handed to some of the general

Similarity of Containers.—A member drew the attention of the Board to the similar container used by one firm to package two entirely different preparations. He said he knew of two pharmacies where the wrong preparation had been handed out as a direct result of this

similarity.

It was resolved that a letter pointing out the danger

be sent to the distributor.

The meeting terminated at 1 p.m.



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#### VICTORIA—Continued

#### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on June 5, at 9.30 a.m.

Present.-Mr. E. Scott (President) in the Chair, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. G. Davis, A. L. Hull, F. W. Johnson, L. Long, C. N. McLeod, J. R. Oxley, K. Ramsay, C. P. A. Taylor, G. H. Williams, F. C. Kent (Secretary), T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary) and R. H. Borowski. Mr. K. G. Attiwill (Public Relations) tions Secretariat) was also in attendance for part of the meeting.

Correspondence.—Correspondence dealt with cluded the following:-

To a country member, forwarding information regarding liability in regard to long service leave.

From the Dean of the College, advising that Mr. J. A. Mitchell had been awarded the Nicholas Bursary (Fellowship Course), 1957.

To a country member, forwarding information on the removal of walnut stains from the skin.

To Mrs. E. Jones, expressing thanks for donation of books from her late husband's collection.

To the Victorian Branch of the Guild, forwarding information concerning the time factor for dispensing of lozenges.

From Sandoz Ltd., expressing thanks for article on William Johnson, a pioneer of Victorian pharmacy, for publication.

To the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, supplying details concerning Fellowship course in Victoria.

To the Hon, the Premier, lodging a protest at the principle involved in granting registration without examination.

To a number of country chemists, forwarding trans-

lations of foreign prescriptions.

To the Director-General of Health, Canberra, submitting recommendation re standardisation of the size

To the High Commissioner for Australia, London, requesting support for the application of Mr. A. I. Lloyd, Kodak Travelling Scholar, for admission to the Radioactive Isotopes course at Harwell.

To Mr. R. S. Anderson, congratulating him on the appointment as a Commissioner for taking affidavits. To two members, requesting them to discontinue the

practice of supplying hospitals with prescription blanks bearing their name and address.

To Mrs. B. Lelean, conveying sympathy on the death of her father, Mr. S. Morrow.

To Mrs. F. N. Pleasance, conveying sympathy on the

death of her husband.

From Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Aust.) Ltd., offering to include announcements of the Society in its Bulletin if desired. Letter of thanks to be sent.

From Mr. K. Powell, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., to the President, conveying congratulations to the Victorian Society on completion of its first hundred years. Mr. Scott said he was arranging for a suitable letter of thanks to be sent to Mr. Powell.

The correspondence submitted was formally received. First Aid.—The Secretary reported that the First Aid class for first year students had been inaugurated in accordance with the Council's directions, and that the first meeting of the class had been held on June 4. The class had been successfully launched with a full attendance of 60 students.

Broadcast by President.-The President reported that he had spoken from 3DB on June 4, and in the course of questions had stated the position in regard to First Aid aseptic techniques in pharmacy.

Pharmaceutical Chemists and Veterinary Surgeons. -The President said he hoped country members had read copies of an article on the relationship between chemists and veterinary surgeons, which had been cir-culated. Mr. Taylor said it was the clearest statement on the position he had read. Mr. Williams said there had been a meeting between the chemists and the veterinary surgeons in Geelong

recently, and that various matters of mutual interest had been discussed. He expressed the opinion that they should wait until the matter of antibiotics in veterinary use was clarified by the Pharmacy Board before entering into discussion with the veterinary organisations.

Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association—Offer of Prizes.—The Dean forwarded a letter from the Victorian Branch of the Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists, offering annual prizes for the best woman student in the second year Pharmacognosy class and the best woman student at the Final Examiclass and the best woman student at the Final Examination each year. It was resolved that these prizes be accepted and the thanks and appreciation of the Council be conveyed to the Women Pharmacists.

The President said the Council at some time should

go into the question of prizes. The list was growing, and in his opinion should be reviewed. It was resolved that the matter be referred to the Education Com-

New Full Members: David George Homann, Brian G. McGlusky, Jack Moran.

Transfer from Apprentice Members: Valerie Margaret Abson, Annie Lilian Allen, Aaron David Black, Graham Wilfred Blackman, Anne Helen Owen Dixon, Vincent Anthony Doquile, Eric Carson, Thomas An-thony McCormack, Helene May Robinson, Morry Wrobel.

Apprentice Members: Darcy Thomas Brennan, Brenda Ethyl Lee, Hyman David Maller, Peter H. Ross, Ayron Lynette Shellcot, Peter Leslie Warburton.

Heport of Education Committee.—Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Education Committee, submitted a report of a meeting held on May 23. The principal matter discussed, he said, was a proposal that terminal evaminations he made compulsory in all four years of examinations be made compulsory in all four years of the course, and that masters of apprentices be advised of the results attained by their apprentices, with a view to bring about closer co-operation and understanding between the College, the master and the ap-No firm recommendation was made, alprentice. prentice. No firm recommendation was made, although there had been a long and interesting discussion. The Council considered the report, and after opportunity had been taken by members to express their opinions on the matter it was agreed that the question be left for further consideration at an adjourned meeting of the Committee, to be held on June 20.

Library Committee.—Mrs. Crawford read a report of a meeting of the Library Committee held on May 6, and in doing so referred appreciatively to the work done by Miss Witt and Mr. Borowski. She presented a draft of rules drawn up in relation to the borrowing of books by members, and placed before the Council quotations for printing of lists of books which would be made available on loan.

The members thanked Mrs. Crawford for the report, and it was agreed members should be advised through the Bulletin that borrowing facilities were available, and that information concerning books that could be borrowed would be forwarded on application. It was also suggested that a full list of books available should be published in the Year Book.

Centenary.—The President reported at the meeting of the Centenary Committee held on May 29. The

committee advised that:
The Wilson Hall, University of Melbourne, had been booked for the presentation of diplomas on Monday, October 28.

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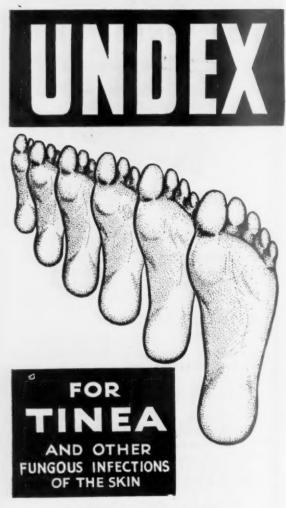
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#### VICTORIA—Continued

Arrangements were in hand for the conducting of church services on Sunday, October 27;

Invitations had been extended to a number of over-seas organisations and individuals to attend;

The laying of the foundation of the new College would take place at 3 p.m., October 30;

A centenary banquet would be held on Thursday, October 31.

The main points from the committee report were amplified by the President, and a recommendation from the committee that all members be invited to make a small contribution towards centenary expenses

Medico - Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.—Consideration was given to the arrangements of the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee to be held on June 18 and to the Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee on June 27. It was agreed that the President should represent the Society at the former and that the members of the Liaison and Legislative Committee of the Council represent it at the Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.

College Rebuilding.—A report was submitted by the President and Mr. Taylor on interviews with the Hon. the Premier, other Ministers and Government officials in regard to the availability of money in the new financial year for work on the proposed new College building.

Suggestion re Presidential Chain and Mace. - Consideration was given to a suggestion which arose at a meeting of the Education Committee for provision of presidential badge of office and a mace for the Council. Members voiced their opinions in regard to the suggestions, and it was agreed that a further inquiry should be made concerning the proposal relating to the presidential chain and badge of office. The Council decided not to proceed with the suggestion about a mace at present. It was further decided that inquiries be made in regard to obtaining the right to the use of the word "Royal" in association with the College of Pharmacy

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £5275/11/6 were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 12.37 p.m.

#### THE P.D.L.

Directors' Meeting

The 392nd meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited was held at 18 St. Francis street,

Melbourne, on June 19, at 9.40 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the Chair),
Messrs. I. H. Barnes, N. C. Cossar, E. A. O. Moore,
J. W. Pollock, and the Secretary.

Death of Mr. F. N. Pleasance.—The Chairman said at

the outset of the meeting it was his sad duty to refer to the death of Mr. F. N. Pleasance on May 17—two days after the last P.D.L. meeting, which Mr. Pleasance attended. The late Mr. Pleasance had been a valued member of the Board of Directors of P.D.L. for many years, and had given service to the company both as years, and had given service to the company both as a Director and as Treasurer until last year, when he vacated the office of Hon. Treasurer. Mr. Pleasance always had the interests of P.D.L. very much at heart, and he kept his association with the Directorate right to the end. He would like Mr. Pleasance's wonderful service to Pharmacy, and to P.D.L. in particular, to be placed on record in the minutes. At the request of the Chairman, members then stood in silence for the minute as a tribute of respect to the memory of one minute as a tribute of respect to the memory of

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the letters dealt with: From Mr. I. H. Barnes, acknowledging with appre-

ciation the letter of sympathy forwarded at the time of his father's death.

To two members, drawing attention to arrears of premiums due in connection with the P.D.L. Group Assurance Scheme with the M.L.C.

To a country member, forwarding pad of Workers' Compensation Claim Forms for medicines and other goods supplied. The Secretary said he had informed the member that these forms were available from the

P.D.L. office at any time he required supplies.

In notifying his purchase of a country pharmacy, a new member sought advice in regard to general insurances. This inquiry had been referred to Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. for attention.

Notification was received from Mr. F. C. Kent that arrangements were being considered for a meeting of

the Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee on June 27. The Secretary said he had been in touch with Mr. E. W. Braithwaite and Mr. E. A. O. Moore, the P.D.L. representatives on the Liaison Committee, and had notified Mr. Kent that the date suggested would be

acceptable to them.

Letters of sympathy, together with the offer of advice and assistance, had been forwarded to the widows of

two former members.

A small claim under the Workers' Compensation Policy of a member had been forwarded to Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. The circumstances were that the messenger boy had been bitten by a dog.

An inquiry for membership from a chemist in business in N.S.W. had been referred to the N.S.W. Branch

To the South Australian Branch Secretary, forwarding for any local variation necessary a copy of the proposed renewal notice for the year 1957-58.

The correspondence was received.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. Kenneth H. Billing, Yarrawonga; Norman G. Dineen, Launceston, Tas.; Laurence E. George, Quambatook; Clements L. Harris, Beaufort; Manfred Jablonski, East Malvern; David B. Lewis, Balwyn; Mrs. Doreen B. W. Weir, East Preston; and Mr. John W. Weir, East Preston.

Journal Report.—Mr. Cossar reported on matters of interest dealt with at the meeting of the Committee.

interest dealt with at the meeting of the Committee of Management of the Journal held during the month.

N.H.S. Dispensing: Re Dangerous Drugs and Specified Drugs.—The Secretary said as instructed at the May meeting he had written to the Commonwealth Department of Health, advising that the general understanding of the P.D.L. Directors was that a chemist in business in Victoria was not permitted to dispense a prescription for a dangerous drug or a specified drug if the pre-scription had been written by a doctor registered in another State but not in Victoria. To resolve any doubts on this question, inquiry was made as to what would be the position of a chemist in Victoria, who, on receiving a prescription signed by a doctor registered

on receiving a prescription signed by a doctor registered outside Victoria and calling for a dangerous drug or a specified drug, refused to dispense the prescription because it was not a valid prescription according to the law of the State of Victoria.

The reply on behalf of the Acting Director-General of Health (signed by Mr. G. G. Jewkes, Chief Pharmaceutical Officer) was that, although, as a general rule, an approved chemist was required by the provisions of the National Health Act to supply on demand visions of the National Health Act to supply on demand a pharmaceutical benefit, which included any drugs set out in the first or second schedule to the National Health (Pharmaceutical Benefits) Regulations, it was the policy of the department that where such phar-maceutical benefits were also subject to State law, the maceutical benefits were also subject to State law, the provisions of the State law should be followed as far as practicable. Consequently, if a chemist in Victoria, for instance, were to refuse to dispense a prescription for a drug classified by the law of that State as a dangerous or specified drug and which prescription had been written by a Medical Practitioner who was not registered as such in Victoria, the Department would not take any action against the chemist for apparent non-compliance with the terms of his approval under the Act under the Act.

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# VITAMIN E IN MEDICINE

BUTTURINI U. Treatment of Dupuytren's contracture with a-tocopheryl Minerva. Med. 41, 1235-7 (1950).

Of 6 cases with Dupuytren's contracture, 5 had completely favourable results with resolution of the fibrosclerotic process, and 1 case had partial improvement. Treatment consisted of oral administration of 100 to 300 mg. tocopherol daily for 3 to 6 months

deGRACIANSKY P. and BOULLE S. Treatment of sclerous hypodermitis of the legs with tocopherol. Bull. soc. franc. dermatol. syphilig. 57, 213-4 (1950).

Ten of 13 patients treated with vitamin E, 300 mg. of tocopherol daily for 60 to 100 days, were definitely improved. Collagenous infiltration stopped, ulcers healed, pliability of the skin and subcutaneous structures returned, and adhesions disappeared. provement usually occurred by the 15th day, but in some patients 4 to 6 weeks were required. Oral administration was preferred because intramuscular injection induced undesirable local reactions.

KESSLER M. M. Vitamin E therapy in treatment of myopathies. J. Med. Soc. New Jersey 48, 164-5 (1951).

Traumatic myositis (22 cases) yielded most satisfactory results. Improvement occurred within one or two days. Treatment consisted of vitamin E applied topically with or without diathermy. Tenosynovitis (3 cases) also showed improvement in three Acute cases of bursitis (3 cases) showed prompt reduction of swelling and increased range of motion. Fibromyositis (28 cases) was favourably influenced by tocopherol treatment; spasm and pain were reduced, and also time lost from work was about halved compared with results of conventional treatments. Patients with arthritis (5 cases) and sciatica (2 cases) were also benefited. Subsequent experience with vitamin E indicated that oral administration plus topical application was superior to topical treatment alone.

CRANE J. E. Treatment of multiple sclerosis with fat-soluble vitamins, animal fat and ammonium chloride. Conn. State Med. J. 14, 40-1 (1950).

Administration of 200 mg. tocopherols daily, in addition to other fat-soluble vitamins and fat supplements, markedly improved the condition of 18 of 24 patients with multiple sclerosis. Five patients showed no improvement, and one became worse.

Inserted in the interests of Pharmacists by

Pro-Vita Products Pty. Ltd., 422 Collins Street, Melbourne.

#### VICTORIA—Continued

After discussion, the Chairman said he thought it would be helpful to their members if this ruling could be published, together with an appropriate footnote by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. [The Pharmacy Board of Victoria advises that Danger-

ous Drugs and Specified Drugs may be dispensed in Victoria only on the prescription of "legally qualified medical practitioners," registered dentists and registered veterinary surgeons.

A "legally qualified medical practitioner" for the purpose of the Act and Regulations means a person who has been registered as a medical practitioner in Victoria and whose name appears in the Victorian Register of Medical Practitioners.

It is therefore illegal under the State law for a pharmaceutical chemist to dispense a prescription for a Dangerous Drug or a Specified Drug which does not fulfil this requirement.—Ed.]

Financial.-The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement which showed a credit balance of £1873/10/5. Accounts totalling £1268/0/4 were passed for payment. Arrangements were made to reimburse New South Wales Branch an amount granted as additional assistance to a member in the settlement of a claim.

The meeting closed at 12.30 p.m.

#### THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at "Guild House," 18 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on June 4, at 8 p.m.

Street, Melbourne, on June 4, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. N. F. Keith (President), Messrs. K. L.
C. Davies, J. W. D. Crowley, E. Scott, W. R. Iliffe,
F. L. Flint, A. K. Lloyd, I. A. Silverwood, C. I. Molloy,
J. J. Cocking, A. O. C. Blake, C. K. Henshall, J. D.
Clarke, A. Rigg, W. L. Hilyard, A. E. Moore, M. J.
Miles, G. Coulton, J. Garvin, S. G. Robson, and the
Assoc. Secretary.

Mr. D. E. Mann, of Alamein, was present by invitation

tation

Correspondence.-A letter from the Department of Health notified the appointment of Mr. Henshall as a member of the Proprietary Medicines Advisory Com-

A letter from the Pharmaceutical Society advising dates of coming meetings was received. Mr. Crowley was appointed as a member of the Medico-Pharma-ceutical Liaison Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. F. N. Lee, and Mr. Iliffe was appointed to the Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee to fill the vacancy on this Committee caused by the same reason.

Merchandising Service.—Advice of an increase in the margin of Tafon was noted, and this raised the question concerning this firm's method of distribution. resolved that this matter be handed to the Merchandising Service for attention.

Executive Report.—The Executive Report for May was received.

Pricing Report.-The report of the May meeting of the Pricing Committee was also received.

Federal Report.-Mr. Scott presented the Federal Report and added to his written report that the New South Wales State President, Mr. L. W. Smith, was confined to his bed for a month.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. A. Weinstock, Deer Park; A. A. Weir, Oakleigh; and K. J. Harry, Windsor.

Branches.—The following Branches were recorded:—Mr. A. R. Salamy, 153 Little Malop street, Geelong; Mr. P. Gordon, Lot 5, McEwan road, West Heidelberg; Mrs. F. B. Saunders, Back Beach road, Sorrento.

District Reports-

Plaque for the Late Mr. F. N. Lee.—Mr. Coulton moved that No. 5 District be permitted to erect a plaque in the State Office in memory of Mr. F. N. Lee. Seconded by Mr. Scott and carried. It was left to the Executive to suggest a suitable way in which this can be done.

District Meeting.—It was decided that the Guild would call a meeting of District No. 5 on July 16, and that Mr. Scott, Mr. Keith and Mr. Iliffe would attend if possible, the purpose of the meeting being to reorganise the district and elect office-bearers.

Advisory Committee.—It was decided that no action could be taken upon the suggestion that an Advisory Committee be formed to control the opening of new

pharmacies.

Branding of Tablets .- Mr. Silverwood (District No. 19) moved and Mr. Moore seconded that the Standing Committee arrange that each manufacturer of tablets brand their tablets so that they can be recognised.

This motion was lost.

Price Lists .- District No. 4 reported that it likes the new method of supplying price alterations and suggested that the cumulative price alteration sheet should have price alterations for each week clearly marked. This suggestion was referred to the Pricing Committee.

H.B.A.-It was reported that chemists and contributors object to the new regulations requiring date of birth

"Gilseal" Dye Charts.—The District recommended that members should be notified that Gilseal Dye Charts are not available from the warehouses, but only from the Guild.

Levy on Prescriptions.—District No. 4 reported that any levy imposed on the N.H.S. and P.M.S. prescriptions to set up a Bureau of Standards is supported in principle.

Easter Saturday.—It was reported that Easter Saturday generally is fairly busy.

Rostered Holidays.—It is recommended that members be notified that after hours fees are charged on rostered holidays

Agfa Colour Films.—It was decided to refer to the Trade and Commerce Committee the low margin on developing and reprinting from Fauldings.

P.M.S. Formulary.—It was decided to pass to Federal Office for recommendation that reprints of the formulary

be in large type and in black print.

Duplicate Prescriptions.—District No. 20 recommends that the Guild seek an explanation from the Pharmacy Board of matters relating to duplicate prescriptions, and it was agreed that this should be referred to Federal Office.

Prices Quoted to Doctors.-Resolved that Federal Office be requested to take whatever action is necessary with the Ethical Manufacturers to ensure that if prices are quoted to doctors, such prices should be the prices to the patients, with the rider that these prices apply

only to supplies of original packs.

H.B.A.—The ruling of H.B.A. regarding age requirements was discussed, and it was decided that a meeting be sought with H.B.A. to vent our grievances and learn what action it is taking in regard to the Benefits Association Bill before the State Parliament.

Visit to Members.—Mr. Keith reported that he and Mr. Wright had visited 13 chemists on June 3, and that these visits were most profitable. The Committee

that these visits were most profitable. The Committee expressed approval of this action.

Annual Meeting.—It was decided that districts be asked for their opinions on the form of the next annual

meeting.

"Ipana" Mileage.-It was noted that the reduction in mileage from 20 to five miles has been approved by Federal Council

Beecham's Pills .--It was decided to refer to the Merchandising Service the prices proposed for the new pack

of Beecham's Pills.

Policy re Elastoplast.—It was decided to circularise members with a letter prepared by the Merchandising Service advising the present position regarding this product.

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Applications are invited from Qualified Pharmacists for a position in the Dispensary Department of the Otago Hospital Board.

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Dunedin Hospital is one of the four main hospitals in New Zealand and has 320 beds. A new subsidiary general hospital of 180 beds at Waikari has recently been commissioned and is administered in conjunction with Dunedin Hospital.

Further particulars of the position may be obtained from the office of this journal or from the undersigned.

APPLICATIONS, stating qualifications, age and experience, together with testimonials and health and radiological certificates, will be received by the undersigned until 10 a.m. on MONDAY, JULY 29, 1957.

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# **QUEENSLAND**

#### PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighouse, 'phone B 8407.

Mr. G. E. Bourke, of Townsville, paid a visit to Brisbane during the month.

Mr. Harry Goode, of Mackay, has accepted the managership of Dupuy's Pharmacy in that City.
Mr. D. F. David established his seventh branch phar-

Mr. D. F. David established his seventh branch pharmacy during the month at 204 Edward street, Brisbane.

Mr. G. J. Uhlmann is opening a pharmacy at Julia

Creek.

Mr. A. D. Neilsen is opening a pharmacy at Wynnum

Mr. A. D. Neilsen is opening a pharmacy at Wynnum road, Cannon Hill.

Mr. A. J. R. Barnett has relinquished the management of Dupuy's pharmacy, Mackay, to establish his own pharmacy at 113 Victoria street, Mackay.

Mr. C. L. Archibald, formerly in business at Annerley, has purchased Mr. P. R. Burn's pharmacy at 527 Lutwyche road, Lutwyche.

Engagement.—Congratulations and good wishes to Mr. Lewis Hoffman, Hamilton, on the announcement of his engagement to Miss Sylvia Solo, of Greenslopes.
Mr. N. C. Cossar, of Melbourne, who is Chairman of

Mr. N. C. Cossar, of Melbourne, who is Chairman of Directors of the Journal publishing company, and a Director of P.D.L., motored to Brisbane during the month for a short stay.

Keith Dunstan, in his "Day-by-Day" column in the "Courier-Mail," says it is always fascinating to watch how various shops attract custom. Now a chemist shop he sees every morning has a fine seasonal display. In the front row he has cough drops, then chest rubs, then vitamin pills, then inhalants, then cod liver oil, then cough cures, aspirins, nose drops, nasal spray, thermometers and hot water bottles.

The chemist inside looks rather a seasonal case himself, but then he has a satisfied look, like a flower-seller on Mother's Day!

#### MARYBOROUGH NIGHT PHARMACY

Congratulations to the chemists of Maryborough, who have established their Night Pharmacy, situated at No. 4, Strong's Arcade, Maryborough.

The Night Pharmacy will function each evening from 7 to 9 p.m. and from 10 a.m. to 12 noon on Sundays and Public Holidays, and it is proposed that the pharmacy will be served by each member in rotation.

All the Master Pharmacists of the town — Messrs. J. Q. Beresford, J. G. Gilmore, H. M. Kingston, R. H. Hughes, J. S. Tooma and R. H. Winterflood—have established this Night Pharmacy on a co-operative basis.

We wish them every success in their venture.

#### WEDDINGS

Weddings of interest in Pharmaceutical circles during the month included that on May 25 at St. Paul's Cathedral, Rockhampton, of Mr. Harry Goodson, Ph.C., of Yeppoon, to Miss Lenore Clarke, also of Yeppoon.

Chemists figured prominently at this wedding, as the bridegroom's attendants, Messrs. Harry Goode, Keith Nash and Peter Pierce, were all Ph.C's.

The honeymoon was spent on the "Himalaya" on a cruise to Fiji, Port Moresby and the Barrier Reef.

The marriage of Miss Marina Martin, Ph.C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Martin, of Southport, to Mr. Henry Muller, of Dutton Park, took place in the Southport School Chapel on June 1. The reception which followed was the first held at Lennon's Hotel, Broadbeach.

The bridegroom has just graduated from the Queensland University as a metallurgical engineer, and he and his bride will make their future home at Mt. Morgan.

#### COUNTRY VISITS BY GUILD LEADERS

At the end of May, the Guild Vice-President, Mr. C. A. Nichol, accompanied by the Guild's Pricing Officer, Mr. A. B. Chater, set out on a visit to Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton and Bundaberg.

On their return Mr. Nichol and Mr. Chater reported successful meetings in all centres, particular interest being shown to pricing. Questions were quite numerous; members were refreshed on many points, and it was felt that the visit would do a lot of good.

At the June State Branch Committee meeting of the Guild, Mr. Nichol said such a visit exemplified the cooperation and strength of the Guild as an organisation of chemists throughout Australia.

He would like to thank most sincerely their Zone "key" men—Messrs. H. J. Ling and A. B. Tovey (Cairns); W. A. Duffield and G. H. Rawkins (Townsville); J. F. Clark (Mackay); J. S. Gordon and H. P. Fitzpatrick (Rockhampton) and D. L. Small (Bundaberg) for their ever-ready assistance in making the necessary arrangements in their respective towns, all of which helped in no small measure to make the visit such a success.

#### DOCTOR FINED £40 ON REPATRIATION RETURNS

Dr. Vincent Charles Byrne, of Wickham terrace, was fined £40 in the Brisbane Summons Court during the month, when he pleaded guilty to four complaints of having given false particulars to the Repatriation Department.

Mr. T. D. McCawley, Q.C. (for Byrne) said he was a doctor of the old school and possibly did not have the up-to-date accountancy methods of the younger generation in the profession. He had been in ill-health and remodelling of his premises had upset his records.

The Deputy Commissioner of Repatriation complained that on or about the dates of March 8, April 6, May 8 and June 6 last year, Dr. Byrne had supplied documents to the Deputy Commissioner stating he had attended patients on a total of 32 occasions.

Mr. J. D. McGill (instructed by the Crown Solicitor), for the Deputy Commissioner, said Byrne had submitted claims for payment for the attendances and had been paid.

Later, he told Commonwealth Investigation Officers the statements about the attendances were errors.

Some of the patients had been on holidays and some had been in the Repatriation Hospital, Mr. McGill said. Mr. Fowler, S.M., fined Dr. Byrne £10, with £6/5/3 costs, in default one month's gaol, on each complaint.

#### PHARMACY BALL

The Pharmacy Ball 1957 was enjoyed by some hundreds at "Cloudland" on May 24. Streamers festooned the ballroom and at midnight hundreds of balloons were released from a net on to the dancers.

Features of this year's Ball was the selection of "Belle of the Ball," the choice being Miss Jan Spring, who received a very nice parcel of cosmetics. Also the most

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#### QUEENSLAND—Continued

interesting decorated alcove, which was won by a party

of final year students.

Guests were received by the President of the Ball Committee, Mr. Henry Evans, and Mrs. Evans. Members of the official party were: Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. S. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Coulson; Miss B. Martin; Messrs. C. W. Noble, H. Lehmhase and R. West.

Many pre-ball parties were held, among them being one given by the Host and Hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Evans, who entertained the official party at a fork dinner

at the Hotel Cecil.

Proceeds of the Ball are to be divided between the Queensland Pharmaceutical Students' Society and Pharmaceutical Conference Fund. Congratulations are ex-tended to the members of the ball committee, compristended to the members of the ball committee, comprising: Mr. H. Evans (President), Mr. L. W. Huxham (Vice-President), Miss B. Martin (Secretary), Misses G. Elliot, E. M. Versae, G. Thomas, Messrs. C. W. Noble, R. V. S. Martin, H. Lehmhase, J. Gentles, C. A. Nichol, W. A. Lenehan, A. J. Isbel, L. Addison, R. F. West, G. Karoll, J. Taylor, J. R. Scott, K. Woods, K. Shaw, L. Stevens, J. Laing, L. Hall, R. Bird, R. R. Wilson and W. Williams for their efforts in making the Pharmacy Ball 1957 an enjoyable function. enjoyable function.

#### THE OLDEST PRESCRIPTION 4,000 Years Old, But Still a Cure

At the conference of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians held at the Medical School, Brisbane, during the month, Dr. A. E. Shaw, of the Red Cross Blood Bank, presented to Dr. E. Sayers, President of the College of Physicians, a clay replica of a prescriptionthe oldest known in the world.

The tablet, which was sent to Dr. Shaw by a bio-



Dr. E. Sayers, of Auckland, (left) and Dr. A. E. Shaw, Director of the Red Cross Blood Bank, Q., inspect a replica of a 4000 years old medical prescription at the Conference of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians held in Brisbane during the month.

chemist doing post-graduate studies at Pennsylvania University, was presented on behalf of the Chairman of the Queensland Red Cross Society. It was given in recognition of the services of Dr. Ellis Murphy, Chairman of the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Committee and State Chairman of the R.A.C.P.

The original tablet, written in cuneiform (Sumerian) script measures 3\( \) inches by 6 inches. It was unearthed twenty years ago, between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Iraq, by American archaeologists.

"Researchers have not been able to deduce for what

ailments the remedies were used, or their effect on the patient," Dr. Shaw said.

For one remedy, the tablet instructs the use of "car-penter" plant seed, thyme, gum-resin of the markaziplant, and "dissolve it in beer; let the man drink."

The replica will be sent to College Museums in either

Sydney or Melbourne and it will be available for medical inspection.



Hieroglyphics cover the replica of the prescription believed to be the oldest in the world. The original tablet was unearthed 20 years ago between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in Iraq. It has not yet been fully translated.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdales Chambers, 4 Wickham street,

Brisbane, on June 13, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. R. V. S. Martin (President), Miss G. Elliot, Messrs. L. A. Stevens, J. E. McCaskie, J. S. D. Mellick, F. M. Woods, I. Young, G. R. Wells, B. F. Page, and the Secretary.

Report on August Social Function.—Mr. Woods reported following last meeting he had arranged for a Supper Dance to be held at "Whytecliffe" on August 13. Mr. Woods tabled suggested menu.

After discussion, Mr. Mellick moved, Mr. McCaskie

seconded, that the arrangements be left in the hands of the Social Sub-Committee. Carried.

Correspondence.—To Mrs. Hirschfeld, expressing the sincere sympathy of the Council on the death of her husband, Dr. Hirschfeld.

Pharmaceutical Association (1) re Travelling Scholar-ships—age limit. (2) Copy of communication forwarded

ships—age limit. (2) Copy of communication forwarded by Mr. W. E. Martin respecting Mr. Alistair Lloyd's report as winner of the Kodak Travelling Scholarship. From Miss Payne, Secretary, Students' Society, advising that the next Students' Congress will be held in Queensland early next year, and inquiring if it would be possible for the Council to undertake any entartaining of the students during their visit.—Mr. would be possible for the Council to undertake any entertaining of the students during their visit.—Mr. Mellick moved that the Secretary of the Students be advised the Council would like to entertain all the students attending the Congress, but finances precluded the Council from doing so. On the other hand, the Council would be pleased to entertain the Council of the National Union of Pharmaceutical Students at a difficulty of the students and the council would be pleased to entertain the Council of the National Union of Pharmaceutical Students at a the National Union of Fharmaceutical Students at a time which is suitable to the visitors and the Council of this Society. Seconded by Mr. Page. Carried. From Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., advising that in future a small gold pin bearing "Parke, Davis Award Winner"

will be available for presentation at all future prize

#### QUEENSLAND—Continued

presentation ceremonies. The Secretary said she had written thanking the company for its gesture.

From Miss Chalmers, expressing thanks to the Council

for the presentation gift.

From "Pharmaceutical Press," London, advising the 1957 Supplement to the B.P.C. 1954 is now available.

New Members Elected-

New Members Elected—

Associates: Misses M. J. Williams, Ipswich; J. M. Gordon, Rockhampton; A. A. Delahunty, St. Lucia; D. J. Francis, Townsville; C. J. Stevens, Gordon Park; and Messrs. H. R. Roberts, Annerley; B. R. Wood, Moorooka; and J. C. Connors, Innisfail.

Full Members: Messrs. L. J. Ayers, Bardon; E. G. Girdis, West End; D. J. Moynahan, Cairns; N. D. Kattie, Bardon; T. J. G. Harries, Mackay; and I. F. Heap, Caboolture

Caboolture.

Publications.-Reports on contents of recent issues of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," "The Pharmaceutical Journal" and "Pharmacy Internationale" were submitted by Mr. Page, Mr. Young and Mr. Wells respectively.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Martin reported on matters coming before the Board during the month.

Discussion Group Meeting.—Mr. Martin said he felt certain he could obtain two films on Terramycin, which could be shown at the next Discussion Group Meeting. -It was agreed that the next meeting of the Group Thanks to Mr. Mellick.—Mr. Martin said he would

like to express to Mr. Mellick the sincere thanks of this Council, and, he felt, all associated with pharmacy for his outstanding work on the Pharmacy Supplement at the end of March. The liaison given for pharmacy was very worth while, and they appreciated the able assistance and help given so readily by Mr. Mellick.

Mr. Young and Mr. Stevens endorsed Mr. Martin's remarks, and it was resolved that a minute recording the thanks of this Council to Mr. Mellick for his work

on the bulletin be inserted in the minutes.

Mr. Mellick thanked the Council for their expression

of appreciation.

Letters Patent Dated 1912.—Mr. Mellick said he had been looking at the Letters Patent dated 1912 which was held in this office. This came into being one year before the Pharmacy Act. The Letters Patent pre-served our rights, and he would like some indication or a copy of the Constitution, if possible, round about that time which might indicate what were the rights

After discussion, it was agreed that this matter should be placed on the agenda for consideration at

the next meeting.

History of Pharmacy Course and Forensic Pharmacy -Mr. Mellick said he thought the Council should consider at a very early date the History of Pharmacy Course and Forensic Pharmacy Course with a view to getting the information into an issue of the Bulletin for the first students in 1958.

Mr. Martin said he considered the Education Sub-

Committee should go into this matter thoroughly.

Mr. Mellick said he felt that the Education Sub-Committee should meet before the August meeting. Mr. Mellick said he would like to include in the Bulletin a note about submissions to the University Grants Commission, and also an announcement concerning the Fellowship Course. If the Education Sub-Committee could go into the matter thoroughly, and consider suggestions and details for the Fellowship Course, the information could be included in an early issue of the Bulletin.

After discussion, it was agreed that the Education Sub-Committee meet on July 24, so that full con-

sideration could be given to these matters.

Fijian Students.—Mr. Mellick said he felt that this
Council should write to the Pharmaceutical Association pointing out that many Fijian students are coming to

Queensland, seeking apprenticeships, but they are meeting with very little success. It should be pointed out that it is very difficult at any time to secure an apprenticeship in this State. The Council has considered the matter, and in an endeavour to assist them, it is felt that one or two vacancies should be made available at public hospitals with dispensaries attached where these Fijians could be apprenticed and trained as pharmacists. The Council considers that possibly the best results would be achieved by the Pharma-ceutical Association approaching the Commonwealth Government, urging that it recommend such a practice being adopted by State Government to make one or two apprenticeships available possibly each year at hospital dispensaries for the training of Fijian appren-tices. Mr. Mellick moved accordingly. Seconded by Mr. Page. Carried.

The meeting closed at 10.45 p.m.

#### THE GUILD

S.R.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdales Chambers, Wickham street, Brisbane, on June 6, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (President), C. A. Nichol, L. Hall, W. E. Martin, F. H. Phillips, L. W. Huxham, A. B. Chater, J. J. Delahunty, G. Nolan, A. Bell, A. M. McFarline, R. M. Ward, A. W. Eberhardt, and the State Secretary.

A welcome back to the Committee was extended by the President to Mr. Nolan, who had been absent for some time on account of illness. He trusted that Mr. Nolan was now enjoying better health.

Visitors.-The President extended a welcome to the Society representatives who were present—Messrs. I. Young and J. E. McCaskie. He trusted they would find the evening interesting, and said the Committee would be pleased to hear their views on any item which might come forward.

Report on Visit to North Queensland by Mr. Nichol and Mr. Chater.—Mr. Lenehan said since last meeting Mr. Nichol and Mr. Chater had visited the north, and he would now ask them to report.

Mr. Nichol said the visit was quite a success. The meetings were well attended, although it was a little disappointing that in some centres some of the outside men did not come along. At all meetings they had attentive listeners, and a lot of questions were asked. At all meetings those present were very interested in pricing, and he felt certain that the visit was well worth while. Members were refreshed on many points. As he continued with his report he would mention points which were discussed at meetings in the various centres, but before doing so he would like to say that the organisation of the trip from the office was very well done, and he thanked Miss Brighouse for her usual Mr. Nichol said he had also been asked to efficiency. convey to the President, to the State Branch Committee and to the Secretary kind regards from the President and members of the respective zones.

Mr. W. A. Collins, of Cairns, a Guild member for many years prior to his retirement some time ago, called in at the Cairns meeting and had a chat.

Mr. Nichol reported on the meetings at Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton and Bundaberg, and the various points which were brought forward for the State Branch Committee's attention.

At the conclusion of Mr. Nichol's report, Mr. Chater, speaking on his talk on pricing in the various centres, said he felt that the trip was very worth while. Members had a pretty good appreciation of all the pricing



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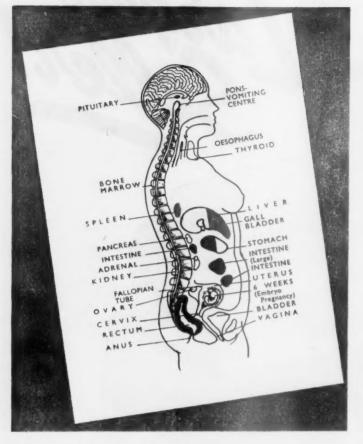
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Pyridoxine Hydrochloride. Previous investigative work has shown that this drug is essential to normal protein metabolism, and helps maintain normal nerve function and normal manufacture of red blood cells and hæmoglobin. Pyridoxine is required when body metabolism is increased. It enhances the ability of the body to utilise unsaturated fats through the liver and gall bladder.

D1 Methionine. Tends to maintain general hepatic function, helping to prevent fatty infiltration of the liver, reducing the chance of damage to the liver by increasing its ability to detoxify products brought to it and by promoting improved metabolic function.

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SYDNEY

#### QUEENSLAND—Continued

points. Each centre had particular problems which they had overlooked and on which they were able to put them straight. He had recommended that the Government Ready Reckoner should be used instead of the Thomas Table. The Fitzpatrick Table, prepared by Mr. Fitzpatrick and his son, of Rockhampton, was in the hands of the printer, and at each centre he had mentioned the veterinary price list.

Mr. Lenehan thanked Mr. Chater and Mr. Nichol for the visits they had made, which he felt would be appreciated by those members who were able to attend

appreciated by those members who were able to attend.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. R. M. Warrick, Mount Morgan; A. D. Neilsen, Cannon Hill; and G. C. J. Uhlmann, Julia Creek.

Reinstatement.—Mr. C. L. Archibald, Lutwyche. Branch Pharmacies.—Mr. H. E. Ferguson, Chermside; Mr. A. E. Wright, Nundah.

Correspondence.—To Federal Merchandising Manager recommending that consideration be given to a colourful plastic or glass container to display "Glucojels;" also plastic or glass container to display "Glucojels;" also that consideration be given to the introduction of a special 1-lb. pack. Requesting that consideration might even be given to a special Christmas pack.—Reply, stating for some time they have been experimenting with a type of counter display unit for "Glucojels." From experience it has been shown that "Glucojels" are very well displayed throughout pharmacy in Australia. The Guild's experience and that of manufacturers has been that only a very small minority of chemists will purchase a display piece. As to Christmas packs and special packs, these present manufacturing problems, although the idea has a lot of merit, and the suggestion will be discussed with the manufacturer.

To Mr. Norman Keith, conveying congratulations and good wishes to him on his appointment as State Presi-

dent of the Victorian Branch.

To Zone Chairmen and Secretaries, stating the annual meeting of the Trade and Commerce Committees of the Guild will be held in Melbourne on August 5 and 6, and inquiring whether they have any items which they would desire being brought forward.—Reply from Mr. J. F. Clark, Mackay, advising his Zone protests strongly at the acceptance by the Guild of the five-mile radius "Ipana. on

From Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, re

Travelling Scholarships—age limit. From Mr. R. G. Ross (1) Copies of circulars issued to members, announcing the Guild Radio Session "Your Family Chemist" for the coming weeks. (2) Announcing the annual Trade and Commerce Conference to be held in Melbourne on August 5 and 6. Mr. Martin moved that the representatives to this conference be the local Merchandising Chairman, Mr. Delahunty, and as Mr. Chater will be attending the Pricing Conference Meeting and Mr. Delahunty at the Pricing Officers Conference. Seconded by Mr. Eberhardt. Carried. From Mr. J. R. Beresford, Secretary, Maryborough Night Pharmacy, announcing the establishment of same by all the chemists of Maryborough on a co-operative

Monthly Bulletin from Federal President to Com-

mittee members.

A country member, attaching letter received from a photographic company in which it is advised in future preference will be given to photographic shops or studios when the appointment is being considered. there is a photographic shop in his town, when it does become necessary to appoint another dealer, preference will be given to that organisation.—Mr. Nichol said he felt this was a matter that should be taken up Federally. It was not fair that when one had built up the sale of such goods, to have first priority for their sale to be given to another firm. Mr. Nichol said he felt it was worth a remit to the Merchandising Conference, for the Merchandising Section to investigate the position of wholesalers. Seconded by Mr. Delahunty. Carried.

Mr. Nolan moved that if any other remits come to hand before the next Committee meeting, they be forwarded with the approval of the Executive for inclusion on the agenda for the Merchandising Conference.

From D.H.A. (Q'land) Pty. Ltd., stating it is its intention to conduct a publicity campaign during the month of July featuring D.H.A. Family Medicines. The company will suggest suitable lines for inclusion in window displays and show cards, and every effort will be made to obtain complete coverage from a consumer be made to obtain complete coverage from a consumer viewpoint. Seeking the Guild's support for this project.—Mr. Delahunty reported that on receipt of this letter he had communicated with Mr. Ross, Federal Merchandising Manager, to inquire if the proposal would conflict with anything the Merchandising Section had planned. Mr. Ross replied that it would not conflict. Mr. Lepshan said he felt contain as a Cuild they Mr. Lenehan said he felt certain as a Guild they could support it. Mr. Delahunty moved that this Branch support the project proposed by D.H.A. Seconded by

Mr. Huxham. Carried. Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Martin dealt with matters which had been reported to him as Federal

Delegate.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Nichol reported on matters that had come before this body.

Interview with Department of Labour.—Mr. Nichol reported that during Mr. Lenehan's absence on holidays the Labour Department made an inspection of many pharmacies concerning the sale of cameras, china, toys, etc., after the closing of emporiums and general stores.

Many members were telephoning because the Department threatened to prosecute, and he thought it would be advisable if Mr. Hall and he saw the Chief Inspector (now Mr. Metcalfe). Mr. Hall and he went along to offer support. Mr. Nichol said in due course he received a telephone call from Mr. Metcalfe to say on this occasion the Department had decided not to prosecute; hence the reason for another circular letter being sent to all members from the Guild Office. He had promised Metcalfe this would be done.

Visit of Mr. Jewkes .- Mr. Nichol reported that in Mr. Lenehan's absence Mr. Doyle, the Chief Pharmacist, advised him that Mr. Jewkes would be coming to Brisbane for the last time before his retirement in October next. He knew Mr. Jewkes would like to meet

Mr. Nichol said it had been decided that on Wednesday, July 10, at 8.30 p.m. the members of the State Branch Committee should come to the Guild rooms to meet Mr. Jewkes and bid him au revoir prior to his retirement. He hoped as many members as possible would be able to attend would be able to attend.

Appointment of Returning Officer. — Mr. Martin moved, Mr. Nichol seconded, that Mr. Delahunty act

as returning officer this year.

Retiring Committee Members.—The Secretary advised

Retiring Committee Members.—The Secretary advised that the Committee members due to retire this year would be Messrs. A. Bell, L. Hall, L. W. Huxham, W. A. Lenehan, G. Nolan, R. M. Ward.

Date of Annual Meeting.—It was agreed that the annual meeting be held on Thursday, August 29.

Tablet Price List.—The Secretary reported that only six copies of the Tablet Price List remained, and she inquired concerning a reprint. Mr. Chater said there was so much in the balance at the moment that he did not think it would be advisable to undertake a reprint. He recommended that extra copies he repreded. He recommended that extra copies be roneod reprint. for the time being and made available in that manner to those who required the tablet prices.

Ticket Cards.—The Secretary tabled samples of cards prepared by a ticket writer, who makes them available to a number of pharmacies. It was agreed that the name and address of the person responsible for the cards be made known, as it was felt that a number of pharmacists would be interested in acquiring same.

The meeting closed at 11.20 p.m.

# SOUTH AUSTRALIA

#### PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. J. J. Kelly has opened a pharmacy in Westborne Park

During May Mrs. J. King assisted Mr. K. Frost, of

Kirkealdy

At the end of May Mr. D. Farley embarked in R.M.S. "Orontes" for an extended tour of England and Europe. Mr. J. Daly is now assisting Mr. L. Sorrell, of St.

Mr. Gerald Ball has been assisting Mr. C. Venning.

of Seacliff.

Miss Sue Martin spent the last two weeks of May with Mr. C. Malpas, of Clarence Park.

Miss E. Lokan spent the first fortnight of June as manageress for Mr. G. Scott, of Hilton

Miss Y. Fricker went to Kingscote, Kangaroo Island, during June to manage for Mr. B. Kildea.

Miss Heather Smith is now managing Grysts Pharmacy in Kingswood.

Miss Elaine Gibson has taken over from Mrs. K. Read the control of Cavanagh's Pharmacy, Maylands.

Mr. J. Davies spent the University vacation with Mr. B. Lawton, of Woodside.
Mr. E. R. Stevens, of C. H. Freeman's, Prospect, has left for England in the "Southern Cross."
Mr. Ivan Duggin has been acting as manager for Mr. P. Fisher of King's Park

Mr. R. Fisher, of King's Park.

Miss M. Lister is now registered as manageress of

F.S.M.A., Keswick.

During June Mr. B. White provided managerial assistance for Mr. L. Hughes, of Woodville.

Mr. R. Williams is now managing the pharmacy con-

ducted by Mr. H. N. Flaherty in Plympton.

Mrs. C. Wilkins is now assisting at Southam & Pendlebury's in King William street, Adelaide.

Miss M. Folkert embarked for California on June 6

Mr. D. Farley worked during the last week in May with Mr. P. Keipert, of Beulah Park.
Mr. Ross Hutchins, of Elsternwick, Melbourne, looking up old friends, spent part of his annual leave in

Adelaide during the month.

Mr. A. Mathieson came from Melbourne in May to allow Mr. G. Scarman, of Rostrevor, to have a short holiday.

Mr. F. M. J. Moore, of Mile End, returned late in May from his tour of Singapore, Hongkong and Japanese ports.

Messrs. R. Tulloch, of Croydon Park, and R. Symonds, of Waikerie, exchanged the control of their respective businesses for a fortnight at the beginning of June.

Messrs. G. Bartold and P. Cox have entered into partnership to open a new pharmacy in Evandale with Mr. B. White as manager.

Miss M. Evans is reported to be finding working in retail pharmacies in the country more congenial than similar positions in London.

Mr. Ted Beaty and family have moved to Victoria. He is to manage a new pharmacy in a large suburb some 18 miles out of Melbourne.

Miss Gillan Montgomery writes from Paris and of a wonderful time in that city as a prelude to an extended tour of the Continent.

Mr. P. Cosgrove has taken over the management of the Parkside branch of The Friendly Society Medical Association

The beginning of June saw Mr. B. Tregilgas in charge of the pharmacy at Lockleys conducted by Mr. R. Gwynne

Mr. E. W. Beaty acted as locum during May/June for Mr. W. Rice, of Enfield, Mr. N. Dundon, of Croydon, and Mr. G. Mildred, of Henry Francis & Co. in Myer Emporium

Mr. G. Goldsack has been managing the Penola Pharmacy on behalf of Mr. E. F. Williams; also for Mr. R. A. Taylor, of Covelly Park, and Mr. R. Butler, of Hectorville.

Mr. Bruce Thompson left Darwin Hospital on June 6 and travelled overland to Mt. Isa, Cairns, back to Brisbane and Sydney to embark in the "Southern Cross" for England.

Mr. R. Spafford acted as manager for Mr. R. Crago, of Warradale Park, during part of May/June and for Mr. G. Bartoid, of Hectorville, in the last weeks of June.

Mr. F. Broadbent, acting as relieving manager for F.S.M.A., has enabled Mr. A. Cushway, of Port Adelaide, and Mr. H. Freason, of Glenelg, to take their annual vacations.

Mr. J. Jackson acted as manager for Bishop & Bishop, of Kensington, during June. He is to open a new pharmacy on his own account in Springbank within a few weeks

Miss Gwen Stunell spent the last weeks in May at Mr. Suck's pharmacy in Croydon and the first three weeks of June at the pharmacy conducted by Mr. E. Hogben at Woodville.

Mr. M. Roberts assisted at Stevens Pharmacy, Arcade, Adelaide, in the early part of June to allow Mr. J. Schultz, who is now registered as manager, a holiday

Mr. K. S. Porter, Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, visited Melbourne on official business early in June and to participate in the selection of the H. W. Woods Scholar. Mr. B. Stock temporarily transferred from his position in the Pharmacy Laboratory to assist at Albert Park during Mr. Porter's absence

Mr. D. Brown has resigned his position as manager for Mr. F. M. J. Moore, of Grote street, Adelaide, to go north to Cairns before embarking for Europe. During the week just prior to his departure Mr. D. Brown was in charge of the pharmacy conducted by Mr. J. Cacas in Hindley street, Adelaide.

#### ENGAGED

Congratulations are offered to the following:-

Stanley, Patricia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Stanley, of Reade Park, who is engaged to Frank, son of Mrs. M. A. Madigan, of Brighton, and the late Mr. J. J. Madigan, formerly of Port Pirie. Miss Stanley is a pharmacist and her fiance is an engineering graduate.

Frost-Cocks.-The engagement is announced of Susan Annette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Frost, of Medindie, to David Gordon, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Cocks, of Underdale.

Verco-Watts.-The engagement is announced of Pamela Joy, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Verco, of Seaton, to Robert Nevill, only son of Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Watts, of Glenunga.

Sullivan, Monica, of Glenelg, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Sullivan, to Desmond, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Coles, of Edwardstown.

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#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

#### WEDDING

The marriage of Mary Prague, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. G. R. A. Searson, of Brighton, to Stephen Noel, son of Mrs. E. M. Leyshon, of Kilkenny, took place in the Sacred Heart College Chapel during the month.

#### BIRTHS

Congratulations to the following:-

Ardill (nee Groves) .- On May 16, at Calvary, to Peg and David—a son (Stephen John).

Hayter (nee Orr).—At Glenelg, on May 21, to Fay

and Bruce-a daughter.

#### **OBITUARY**

Croft.—On June 5, at a private hospital, Ida Lucy Croft, of 28 Coppin street, Semaphore, loving sister of Lilly Charltin, only survival.

#### DANGEROUS DRUGS CHARGES WITHDRAWN

Two charges under the Dangerous Drugs Act against Warde Hudson Leonard, car salesman, Seacliff, were withdrawn when they came before the Court during the month

Leonard had been charged with having at Henley Beach on April 12 obtained prescriptions including the drug Pethidine from two medical practitioners by false representation.

When an application was made to the Court for the

charges to be withdrawn, consent was given.

#### FAREWELL TO MRS. L. J. MALONEY

The Women's Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association of South Australia bade farewell to their former President, Mrs. L. J. Maloney, at a dinner party at the South Australian Hotel during the month.

Mrs. Maloney was about to leave on an overseas trip. Present at the dinner were the State President of the Women's Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association, Miss Zeta Walsh; the Secretary, Mrs. R. V. Southcott; Mesdames H. Morrow, R. Wilkins, K. V. Read, R. Maloney, Y. Phillips, I. MacLeod, Misses S. Martin, J. Thomas and E. Gibson.

#### MOTION TO DEREGISTER MEDICAL PRACTITIONER

The Full Court during the month reserved judgment on a motion by the Medical Board of South Australia that the name of a country doctor be struck off the roll of Medical Practitioners on the allegation that he was guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect.

The evidence filed by the Medical Board concerned the doctor's relationships with a woman patient.

The Court, comprising the Acting Chief Justice, Sir Herbert Mayo, Mr. Justice Reed and Mr. Justice Ligert-wood, made an order prohibiting the publication of the doctor's name unless a finding was made against him.

#### TWO CHILDREN TAKE SULFA TABLETS

Adelaide newspapers reported during the month two instances of accidental swallowing of Sulfa tablets by small children.

A boy from Brighton was admitted to the Adelaide Children's Hospital after swallowing 28 Sulfa tablets and had almost recovered.

The second two-years-old child was a Woodville girl, who had taken 16 tablets. At the time of the report her condition was stated to be satisfactory.

Children's Hospital doctors commenting on these cases

once more warned that parents should lock up all tablets, medicines and poisons well out of the reach of children.

#### DISPENSING FEES INCREASE

The "Adelaide Advertiser" (21/6/57) reported that the Prices Commissioner, Mr. E. A. Murphy, had announced a 10 per cent. increase in dispensing fees.

Mr. Murphy is reported as saying the increased fees were justified by higher costs incurred by chemists, but the fees would remain considerably lower than this in other States.

Mr. Walter C. Cotterell stated that the small increase granted by the Prices Commissioner was quite inade-quate to meet rapidly rising costs. The Guild would continue to press strongly for more realistic fees.

The President of the South Australian Branch of the Guild, Mr. H. G. Collyer, said that the increase was the first relief South Australian chemists had received since 1952, but it was by no means sufficient to cover higher costs.

#### DEATH OF PROFESSOR A. KILLEN MACBETH

South Australian pharmacy lost a wonderful friend and helper when Professor Macbeth passed away in

the Royal Adelaide Hospital on May 29.

He was born on August 11, 1889, at Drumbury, Strabane, Co. Tyrone, in Ireland, and was educated at Queen's University, Belfast, and at University College, London, where he was a 1851 Exhibition Scholar. His first appointment was as Lecturer in Organic Chemistry at Belfast, and for a time he served as Acting Professor; but in 1919 he went to St. Andrews as Senior Lecturer. In 1924 he was appointed Reader in Chemistry at Durham, and four years later he was elected to the Angas Chair of Chemistry in the University of Adelaide.

Professor Macbeth took a great interest in the proresistance in the profession of pharmacy. He was instrumental in designing and building up the pharmacy course at the University, and he served as Chairman of the Board of Studies in this subject from the time of the introduction of the Diploma in Pharmacy in 1933 until his retirement in 1954.

Just prior to his retirement he introduced new schedules of study which not only advanced the course in the applied sciences, but also broadened the tuition to include several aspects of the subjects collectively known as "The Humanities." Before his death he had the great satisfaction in knowing that his work had proved a wonderful success and had given similar satisfaction to students and members of the pharmaceutical profession in South Australia.

He was a member of the Advisory Council on Foods and Drugs to the South Australian Government, and Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Poisons. His impartial work in these fields has been widely praised and is still remembered by pharmacists who appreciate its value day by day as they carry out their professional duties.

He was a quiet and unassuming man, who will long be remembered by his students and pharmacists. leaves a widow, a son and three daughters, to whom we express sincere sympathy.

# COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO NEWLY-QUALIFIED MEMBERS

This function was held outside of the city for the first time. The move proved to be a good one in that those present were not crowded together; this led to a relaxed atmosphere which enabled everyone to have both a quiet and enjoyable evening.

Presentation of Certificates After the President, Mr. A. A. Russell, had given the Loyal Toast, the President of the Pharmacy Board

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

presented the Final Standard Certificates to the guests

In so doing he spoke of the recipients as being on the threshold of their career, and so beginning a new way of life with a wide variety of hopes and fears. Unlike the inexperienced child, who is too young to

understand, they should be able to make a due balance between the extremes.

As pharmaceutical chemists in daily life they would have to maintain a personal equilibrium because life was not a static but a dynamic state.

In extending to them congratulations on their success he expressed the hope that each would find great satisfaction in their pharmaceutical work which involved the duty of giving service to the community.

Mr. Porter then introduced to the gathering the three pharmacists from Europe who had achieved registration under South Australian law.

In addressing Messrs. A. Bajorunas, A. Nagy and W. Huber he spoke of their hard task of going back to study after many years of active practice in their own countries. Their success was a measure of their character, and so everyone was delighted to have them as active members of the Pharmaceutical Society. (Pro-

longed applause.)

Toast of the Newly Qualified Members The Toast Master, Mr. A. N. Gould, then called upon Vice-President of the Society to propose the toast of the newly qualified members.

Mr. D. J. Penhall opened his remarks by saying that his duty as proposer of the most important toast of the evening included conveying the heartiest of con-gratulations to those of the newly qualified who were present and to wish them the happiest of futures.

As a group of students they presented the unusual feature of including 11 women in a total of 31 around the pharmacy laboratory. Again, in addition to Messrs. Bajorunas, Nagy and Huber their number included four younger people from overseas, namely Miss L. Kasdoba, Zeon Rostek, Miss Folkert and Miss Panchet.

Unfortunately the last two had already left Australia —Miss Folkert for California and Miss Panchet for her home in Bangkok, Thailand.

As the first group of students to qualify under the new schedules introduced in 1953 they had received tuition and passed examinations in 21 subjects in contrast with the 12 subjects which had been in force since the introduction of the Diploma in Pharmacy in 1933. They had thus been trained for the future and so equipped to meet new tasks.

Mr. Penhall said that he and other members of the Council were particularly pleased that all of them had joined the Society, thus keeping up the tradition of 100 per cent. membership. Pharmacy looked to each of them to provide the essential new blood and driving forces which would mean adequate attendance at general meetings, post-graduate talks and week-end conventions.

In lifting the older members assembled to their feet to honour the toast of the newly qualified members, the Vice-President extended the warmest of congratu-

lations on their success

Responses
Miss Elaine Gibson and John Jackson each thanked Mr. Penhall for his remarks, and then spoke of the help which they had received from lecturers and the thrill of being qualified after four years of hard study.

Miss Gibson particularly mentioned the help she had received from her master, Mr. W. G. Clarke, and that her appreciation had developed very greatly as a result of finding out in hard practice how much he had contributed to her education.

Mr. Jackson said that the 31 "guinea pigs" who had battled with the initial delivery of lectures in the new subjects had had a wonderful four years of happy association one with the other.

The new course was a big step forward in that it provided a wider education and greater understanding of the range of responsibilities which fell to the lot of retail chemists. They had finished their studies with pride and satisfaction. They would each do their best to carry out their obligations to the public because they felt indebted to the gentlemen who had designed the new course to include so many benefits. (Applause.)

Mr. Gould then asked Mr. Walter Huber to speak.
Mr. Huber stated that he was very glad to receive
the invitation to say a few words. As a result of the
war each of them had lost their mother country, and so they were very grateful of the freedom given in Australia to take advantage of the splendid opportunity to start a new life.

Their problems in studying a new aspect of pharmacy had been many. First, there was the problem of becoming proficient in the British systems of weights and measures when their knowledge of the English language was incomplete.

Secondly, there was the trouble to find a place to work and a master willing to put up with their absence

at lectures.

This latter problem had been resolved within five minutes when he went to see Mr. Lipsham for the first time—a mere telephone call and it evaporated. He had gone to this interview fearing he might be kicked out, but had received a big surprise in finding a kindness which he had not expected to enjoy.

In conclusion he wished to thank the President and members present on behalf of his two colleagues as

well as in his own right. (Applause.)

The next episode of the evening came as a very pleasant surprise to all but a few present because it

was not on the programme.

Mr. Russell called forward Miss Merydith Woods, a student in the first year of the course. She addressed the President as follows:-

Gold Medal of Pioneer Presented to Society "Mr. President: On behalf of my grandmother, Mrs. E. F. Gryst, I wish to hand to you the first Gold Medal of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia which was awarded many years ago to my late grandfather, Mr. E. F. Gryst, of Exeter."

Mr. Russell in accepting the case and medal on behalf of the Society requested Miss Wood to tell her grandmother of the gratitude which he felt in receiving the

donation

Holding it up, he pointed out to the gathering that it was inscribed "President's Medal 1897" and would automatically thereby take pride of place in the museum in the Pharmacy Laboratory.

As the gift was of such great interest and because it differed in design from the present Gold Medal, he wished to point out that the case bore the name of Newman's—Jewellers—Melbourne. From Mr. Lipsham, who was apprenticed to the late E. F. Gryst, he had obtained the story attached to the change of design. It appeared that some time around 1900 the winner attended a pharmaceutical conference in Perth. As is

attended a pharmaceutical conference in Perth. As is customary in W.A., visitors are entertained at either

trotting or dog racing meetings.

As a consequence, Mr. Gryst found himself at a dog racing meeting, where he was greeted by a total stranger as a fellow member of an up-country club, because the stranger recognised on Mr. Gryst's watch chain the President Medal as the badge of his own dog racing club.

Of course explanations followed, but the error does not seem so remarkable because when the gift is examined it is seen to be in the form of a shield

surrounded by a circular strap complete with buckle.
On his return to Adelaide Mr. Gryst reported this episode. As a result the Council of the Society com-

episode. As a result the Council of the Society commissioned the late J. H. Young (then of Hutt street, Adelaide) to produce a unique design for future use. The original rough drawings of the present figuration could be seen in the minute books of the Council for the year 1903. If the dinner menu is examined you

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#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

will see printed there the alchemic symbols for fire, water, earth, air, and alongside the present design for the medal built up from those four symbols.

#### Presentation of Gold and Silver Medals for 1956

"Coming now to my pleasant task of presenting the Gold Medal for 1956 it is desirable to state that in 1952 the Council endorsed new regulations to govern this the first award under the new schedules of study.

The present system provides for consideration to be given to the standard reached in purely pharmaceutical subjects distributed throughout the four years of study. In this way the Council has broadened the basis of award, but at the same time kept intact the ideal of of the original donor, the late Mr. J. C. White, that the medal should be won for excellence in pharmaceutical techniques and dispensing.

Tonight's winner has the added distinction of being the first woman to receive the medal, although it had been offered since 1896. (Applause.)

#### Miss Heather Smith, please come forward!

On behalf of our Society I have very great pleasure in handing this medal to you. It is suitably inscribed with your name and the date. I congratulate you on receiving the honour, and also upon being the first woman to have her name placed on the Honour Board bearing the names of previous winners."

The President then presented the Silver Medal to Miss Margaret Thomson, and stated the Council had revived this honour, after about 20 years of disuse, to provide for the recognition of the student with the next highest marks to those achieved by the winner of the Gold Medal.

The design was again an alchemic one, being the symbol used to denote the process of distillation.

"Miss Thomson. In presenting you with this Silver Medal with my personal congratulations I wish to point out to the gathering that you are the first woman to receive it. It is fitting that two ladies should share the honours for the one academic year."

The toast of the health of the medallists was entrusted to Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

In amplifying the remarks of the President about the Gold Medal he added that in the 61 years since inception only 39 medals had been awarded. Heather could therefore consider herself amongst exclusive company.

Both girls have shown their ability in the scholastic field in winning the medals. As usual there was but little difference in the top and second candidate.

In addition to their scholastic achievement both ladies were of very high character and of personality in their own right; consequently each would be an excellent pharmacist.

In wishing them the best of luck Mr. Lipsham made appropriate references to incidents during the academic year and to the respective masters of the award winners.

Mr. Gould then called upon the recipients to acknowledge receipt of the awards.

Miss Heather Smith in a short speech made reference to the help of the lecturers and to the fact that the senior lecturer had (somewhat unkindly) forecast her success three years in advance. Her master, Mr. W. Ey, of Colonel Light Gardens, had given her a generous allowance of time off before each series of examinations and so provided great help. She remarked that the four academic years had been very happy ones amongst a group of very good companions.

Miss Margaret Thomson similarly spoke of success of the class in overcoming the trials and tribulations of 21 subjects. In her turn she wished to acknowledge

with many thanks the time, help and encouragement which she had received from her master, Mr. D'Arcy Cock, of Glenelg.

In conclusion she wished to congratulate Heather on her success in winning the Gold Medal.

#### The Kodak Prize

Mr. A. V. Thomas, of Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd., then presented the 1956 Kodak Prize to Miss Margaret Thomson. He made a few appropriate remarks to the effect that the basis of award was that of a different range of subjects to those used for the medals in the four years of study.

#### The Neville Tonkin Prize for Pharmacology

The President then handed to Mr. G. Goldsack the Neville Tonkin Prize for Pharmacology. He opened the book and showed that it had been inscribed in detail and in colours. The prize was quite new, this being the first time it had been awarded for top place in the examination in Pharmacology.

#### Welcome to Mr. Bull

Before sitting down, Mr. Russell announced the presence of a distinguished visitor from overseas, in that Mr. Bull, a past President of the Pharmaceutical Conference of Great Britain, and a one-time member of the Revision Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Codex, had been found to be visiting Adelaide and had accepted an invitation to attend the function. (Applause.)

#### Expression of Thanks

Mr. G. Goldsack, in expressing his thanks for the prize in Pharmacology, said that he was very happy to have won it. He wished to express appreciation for the comprehensive course of studies which he had gone through. His recent trials and tribulations as a reliever had shown that he was well equipped to do the odd tasks and prescriptions which came along.

In his opinion the master/apprenticeship system was a most important section of the training, because during that period the student learnt many things about pharmacy which could not be learnt from lectures or books.

In his particular case he wished to pay tribute to his parents who lived in the country and hence had to provide board and lodging as well as clothes and tuition fees. In the aggregate this had been a considerable sum. He wished to publicly say "Thank you" and couple all parents with all masters in the toast.

#### Response by Masters

Mr. Pickering very briefly replied on behalf of the masters, saying that it was good to know that the older form of training still had a definite place in spite of increasing time spent by students in training institutions.

#### An Interesting Demonstration

At this stage Mr. A. Pain demonstrated the production of an effervescing drink from the seltzer jug which he had found abandoned and thickly covered with dust in London. The photograph on the programme showed the decorations baked into the porcelain, but could not show that it was divided inside into two compartments—one to contain citric acid solution and the other carbonate of soda solution. Two separate spouts allowed these solutions to mix as the liquids were poured into a glass.

#### Tribute to Teachers

In bringing forward the toast of the lectorial staff Mr. B. Wandke stated that during his few months as a councillor he had been able to obtain many new ideas regarding the excellent service given by the lecturers.

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA-Continued

Advances and changes in trends in pharmacy were brought to the notice of students so that they were able to do their work satisfactorily both in Australia and overseas. He wished to endorse the opinion previously expressed that the real value of the dual apprenticeship/academic training system was not fully appreciated until a few years after qualification.

Mr. A. E. Bowey in response remarked that the outstanding feature of the 1956 final class was their ability to pull together as a team which brought into being a very happy atmosphere within the department. It had been a pleasure to have them and a greater one to find the results of the examinations gave 100 per cent. pass.

In closing, the President briefly thanked the toast master, Mr. A. Gould, for the excellent manner in which he had organised proceedings.

#### PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on May 16, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the Chair, Messrs. D. C. Hill, A. E. Bowey, L. A. Craig, E. F. Lipsham, B. F. Mildren, G. L. Burns, and the Assistant Registrar.

Correspondence.—From May and Baker (Australia) Pty. Ltd., requesting set of Poisons Regulations for South Australia.—Regulations sent.

To Assistant Librarian for Acquisitions, Washington, U.S.A., forwarding copy of Galenical Note Book.

Container and Tablets, etc., Dangerous to Children.— Two letters to and one from Mr. K. D. Johnson, advising progress made in negotiations for manufacture of metal caps for containers. Samples of caps in sizes 22 m.m. and 24 m.m. were enclosed with estimate of cost for a minimum quantity of each size.

On the question whether ordering should proceed, members of the Board decided that further consideration be postponed to the June meeting. Preference was expressed by members for the cap with the straight line wording.

The Assistant Registrar reported that the order for 600 envelopes each containing 50 labels "Keep Away from Children" had been received from the printers and would be distributed at the first opportunity when a circular was being forwarded to pharmaceutical chemists.

An extract from "The Advertiser," regarding the death of an infant fom eating tablets, was produced. It was noted that the Sydney Coroner had admonished the parents of the child for not being sufficiently careful in the matter.

Adelaide Conference.—The President submitted a report on the meeting of the sub-committee held on May 1, when he and the Hon. Treasurer represented the Board. The report was received.

Members submitted their personal views on estimates of expenditure and possibilities regarding entertaining of visitors.

Apprentices.—Approval was given for the assignment of indentures of two apprentices and the necessary authority was given for noting of assignments in accordance with the regulations.

Authority was given for the completion of indentures of one apprentice.

Authority was given for the noting of extension of the terms of four apprentices due to National Service Training. Correspondence was received from three students regarding deferment or exemption from National Service Training.

Galenicals.—Instruction Sheet.—Copy of the reprinted instruction sheet was tabled for the information of members. The alterations and additions approved by the Board were noted in the printed sheet. It was resolved that the new sheets be forwarded to masters of apprentices enrolled in 1957, with their copy of the indentures after registration with the Board.

A report was received on the organisation of Galenicals for 1957. Both Mr. Hill and Mr. Taylor addressed the students on the galenical exercises which they would be required to commence in 1957. There was a full attendance of apprentices concerned and the meeting was most successful. The report was received with satisfaction.

New Apprentices, 1957.—The commencing dates of indentures outstanding were fixed and indentures from several new students were received for registration. The Assistant Secretary was authorised to register the indentures in accordance with the regulations.

An interesting newspaper cutting was tabled for the information of members. An A.C.T.U. representative on the Ministry of Labour Advisory Council had pointed out an anomaly, that an apprentice who had been imprisoned was permitted to offset the time lost by working overtime. However, under the National Service Training Act, time lost could not be so made up. The report was received with interest.

Application was received from a pharmacist with overseas qualifications who had recently passed the final examinations required by the Board. He asked for examination under Regulation III (3) (5), to permit him to train an apprentice.

Inspectors' Reports.—The Inspectors' reports were received and considered and the necessary action taken to ensure compliance with the Pharmacy Act and Regulations.

Labels.—A set of address stickers received from a pharmaceutical chemist were noted and approved.

Essential Equipment.—Completion of equipment and inspectors' reports were noted.

Advertising.—An alleged case of unethical advertising was reported and the matter was postponed until further information was obtained.

Finance.—Statement for the month of April was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £663/18/8 were passed for payment.

Practising Certificates.—Certificates of Identity were issued on behalf of Mr. J. S. Donohue (to Victoria), and received on behalf of Mr. J. L. Neate (ex N.S.W.) and Miss M. J. Beulke (ex Victoria).

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain acknowledged receipt of certificates of identity on behalf of Miss M. A. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. O'Connor and Mr. M. M. Bassett.

Formal.—Details of premises registered and appointments of relievers were also placed before the meeting.

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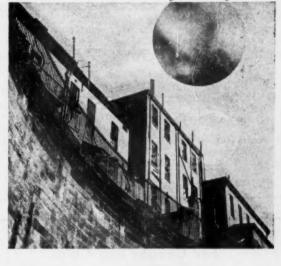


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#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell ('phone BA 4082).

Mr. B. A. Maywood has purchased Mr. N. Gulley's pharmacy at Mosman Park. Mr. Maywood's Hamilton Hill Pharmacy will be in charge of Mr. J. W. Hamersley.

Mr. A. T. Barr has purchased Mr. V. C. Cooper's pharmacy at Addis Buildings, Bunbury. Mr. Cooper will continue to carry on his pharmacy at 113 Spencer street, Bunbury.

Mr. H. Masel, of Gibson's Pharmacy, Fremantle, has purchased the Graylands Pharmacy from Mr. F. T. Hunt, and Mr. Hunt has purchased Mr. Plenderleith's Pharmacy at Geraldton.

Messrs. Jeff Forgan and Len Barker left for England on the "Southern Cross" on June 28. They expect to be away for about two years. Mr. John Major has taken Jeff's place at the Grand Pharmacy.

We are glad to report that Mr. J. C. Blennerhassett, of Moora, has been discharged from hospital after many months and expects to be able to resume full time duty at his pharmacy in about three months' time.

Births.—Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Johnson, of Victoria Park, on the birth of a son, and to Mr. and Mrs. B. Tassicker, of Katanning, on the birth of a daughter.

Lecture on Tranquillising Drugs.—Once again the large Chemistry Lecture room was crowded to capacity by members of the Pharmaceutical Society at their meeting on May 29, when Dr. W. B. Gray spoke on Tranquillising Drugs. At the conclusion of a very interesting and instructive address Mr. N. A. Parry expressed the thanks of those present.

#### NOTES FROM THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL

At the meeting of the Council on June 4, a letter was received from Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., offering an annual prize of £20 for the Final Student showing the greatest degree of practical ability. The offer was accepted with thanks.

Registration of the following Pharmacists was approved:—Messrs. G. J. Hollyock, J. W. Major, V. R. Lewis, K. G. McKenzie and Miss Catherine N. H. Blackman.

#### **OBITUARY**

The death of Mr. John Rowe at the age of 68 occurred on May 27, after a long and distressing illness.

After registering in 1917 he opened a pharmacy at Osborne (now Swanbourne). Later he managed Boan's pharmacy for some years and subsequently carried on his own pharmacies at Perth and North Perth. His wife predeceased him some time ago. One of his sons, Len, conducts a pharmacy at Claremont, and his brother Frank has a pharmacy in Perth. To these and the other members of the family we extend our sympathy.

#### HERBALISTS ON POISON CHARGES

A herbalist firm was convicted on June 12 of having sold poison without a licence.

Albert Abraham Raad, partner in the firm of Taufik Raad, of William street, Perth, pleaded guilty to four charges brought by the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia

They were fined a total of £40 with costs of £13/17/-.

Prosecuting Counsel C. B. Gibson said Taufik Raad on March 7 sold some tablets containing thyroid to Mrs. A. Martin, of Corrigin.

The firm had no licence to do so and did not label the container as required by the regulations.

An employee of the Pharmaceutical Council later bought some thyroid tablets which were not properly marked and wrapped.

Defence counsel A. Barblett said Taufik Raad had been dispensing these tablets since 1911—before poisons were gazetted under the fifth schedule.

Thyroid tablets were not generally regarded as poisonous, though they were mentioned under the fifth schedule.

The partners did not know they needed a licence to sell them and had been given no warning.

"I regard these offences as quite serious," said the Magistrate. He fined the firm £10 on each charge.

The case was heard before Resident Magistrate T. Ansell.

#### THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at 61 Adelaide terrace, Perth, on May 14, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. D. Allan (Chair), R. W. Dalby, W. G. Lewis, R. I. Cohen, G. J. Skeahan, R. D. Edinger, J. V. Hands, M. H. Arnold, S. J. Wilson, D. G. White, R. J. Healy, and members as per attendance sheet.

Outstanding Accounts.—All but two of the outstanding accounts had been collected, and these should be finalised within the next week.

T. & C. Conference.—Recommended that the Trade & Commerce Committee submit to the S.B.C. any remits for the T. & C. Conference.

Delegates to Conferences.—Mr. S. Wilson as the T. & C. Chairman, and Mr. Lewis as Pricing Officer, will attend the conferences, and Federal Office will be notified accordingly.

New Members Elected.—Margot Florian, Mt. Hawthorn; Geoffrey Noel Mountain, Maylands; and Eric Varcoe, Scarborough.

Federal Report.—In the absence of Mr. Dallimore, Mr. Allan presented the Federal Report. Mr. Attiwill visited W.A. re the Restrictive Trade Practices Act and to investigate the position of the Drug Industry. The investigations were carried out by Mr. Attiwill and Mr. Allan at the highest possible level, and much valuable information was obtained. Mr. Attiwill was able to return with a very clear picture of the position. All States should be vitally interested in this legislation because of the fact that the success or failure of the Act could determine whether it would spread to the other States. The details of the investigations will no

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

doubt be the subject of a confidential report by Mr. Attiwill to the Federal Council.

Trade & Commerce Report.-Recommended that in the forthcoming Glucojel competition reserves of application forms be held at the State Guild Office.

Parke' Davis' Vitamin Drive commenced in May, and encouraging results were reported by the P.D. representative.

The new formula for calculating points in the Merchandising competition had shown its worth, and W.A. was now in fourth place, instead of last.

Resolved that Federal Merchandising Office be com-mended in obtaining a 50 per cent. mark-up on Avodex.

A full copy of the Radio Chemist Programme was now held at the Guild office.

Resolved that the recommendations of the T. & C. Committee be accepted and endorsed.

Pricing Officer's Report.—A compilation of the new Retail Price book was well advanced, and a final meeting for the checking of the proofs would take place on May 15. Zero date for distribution was June 1.

Shop and Factories Act.—A meeting had been held with the Department, and a new schedule had been submitted to the Department for acceptance.

Hospital Dispensing.—This matter was again discussed at great length, but no final decision was reached.

Glucojel Competition.—Recommended that the Secretary wire immediately to Federal Office for a further 10,000 entry forms.

"Guild House."-Recommended that the Secretary write to Federal Office informing them that the renovations were completed and that the building had been successfully sub-leased.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.

#### THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at "Guild House, Adelaide terrace, Perth, on June 11, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. D. Allan (Chair), R. W. Dalby, R. D. Edinger, S. J. Wilson, M. H. Arnold, J. V. Hands, G. H. Dallimore, R. J. Healy, R. I. Cohen, J. G. Skeahan, W. G. Lewis, D. White, and members as per attendance sheet.

Shop and Factories Act.-Information had come to

hand that the schedule as submitted by the Guild had been submitted to the Minister for his approval.

Retail Price List.—The New Guild Retail Price List had been distributed personally by the Secretary to the metropolitan members and had been enthusiastically received. The country distribution is being made per favour of the wholesale drug houses.—Resolved that the Secretary and Pricing Committee be congratulated on their very fine effort in the production of the Retail Price list.

Room for Students' Association.—Resolved that the W.A. Pharmacy Students' Association be granted use of the board room for their business meetings and that the arrangements be left in the hands of the Secretary.

Trade and Commerce Committee Report:

Glucojels.—It is anticipated that sales of Glucojels will have doubled normal sales when the Glucojel Competition closes.

Lecture to Fourth Year Students.—Recommended that a lecture on Guild aims and principles be given to fourth year students.

Remits for T. & C. Conference.—These were presented and approved.

Circulars from Federal Office.—It was suggested that future circulars be in such a form that portion could "Gilseal" Pack Royalty.—A new basis for compu-

tation was suggested and approved.

Resolved that the recommendations of the Trade and

Commerce Committee be accepted.
Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Dallimore gave a detailed report on the latest activities from Federal

New Zealand Trip.-Mr. Dallimore reported fully on his New Zealand trip.

Retail Price List.—Resolved that the Executive together with the Pricing Committee submit recommendations regarding the costs of maintaining the Retail Pricing Service.

Miss Australia Quest.-Resolved that the Guild consider the supporting of other drug organisations in nominating a queen for the Miss Australia Quest and that Messrs. Allan, Dallimore and White be nominated to hold preliminary meetings with the wholesale drug

The meeting closed at 11.30 p.m.

#### THE U.S.S.R. AND W.H.O.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has decided to resume active membership in the World Health Organisation as from the current year. The U.S.S.R. became a Member State in 1948, but in 1949 discontinued active participation in W.H.O.

-Extract from "The Pharmaceutical Journal," April

#### PENICILLIN TABLETS

Analysis of a test prescription for penicillin tablets taken by the Middlesex Executive Council showed that the tablets supplied contained 1978 i.u. amorphous penicillin per lozenge. The British Pharmacopoeia requires not less than 855 i.u. per lozenge; no maximum is specified.

In a letter to the Council, the firm of chemists concerned stated that they had been in communication with the manufacturers and it appeared that what at first seemed to be a large excess of active ingredient was, in fact, a deliberate addition in order to compensate for the high rate of deterioration of penicillin in lozenges. It had frequently been reported that penicillin lozenges had lost 50 per cent. of their strength within six to twelve months of manufacture.

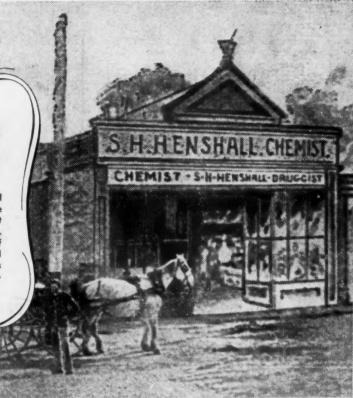
In a letter to the chemists, the manufacturers stated that the batch of lozenges when freshly prepared contained 1800 i.u. per lozenge, and, in explanation of the overage present, it was their experience that peni-cillin lozenges in foil wrapped rolls of ten did not store well once the heat-sealed plastic bag of twenty-five rolls had been opened. The manufacturers accepted full responsibility for the excess.

Reporting to the Council, the Pharmaceutical Service Committee stated that they had been advised that penicillin lozenges lost strength rapidly, and this was obviously a case where the manufacturers had endeavoured to compensate for this by using twice the minimum quantity required. As the British Pharmacopoeia did not stipulate a maximum for penicillin tablets they thought the issues involved merited official consideratian at Departmental level, and beyond that they did not propose to take any further action in the matter.

-Extract from "The Pharmaceutical Journal," April 27, 1957.

# In 1852

In 1852 Samuel Harding Henshall opened a pharmacy in Lonsdale Street, Melbourne. The establishment still remains in the Henshall family. We're hoping to trace evidence of doing business with Mr. Henshall in 1852, because even as far back as that, we'd been manufacturing toothbrushes for 72 years!



Although no photograph of the Melbourne shop could be found, here is an early shop opened by Henshall in Seymour, Vic.

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#### TASMANIA

#### PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart ('phone B 1010).

Congratulations to Mr. Grahame Laver, who was successful in the State A.B.C. Concerto and Vocal Competitions. We hope that he will be able to compete and have further success in the All-Australia competitions later in the year.

We are pleased to know that Mr. Hugh Pearce is on the mend and out of hospital. He is now having a holiday at Eagle Hawk Neck.

Mrs. Lake and Mr. Laver were among the lucky ones who travelled by air to Sydney for the long week-end. Many others travelled to other parts of the State.

June 30!—At the time of writing all seem to be preparing for the end of the financial year and news seems to be unobtainable.

#### PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on June 19, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. A. G. Gould, A. K. Smith, A. A. Stephens, I. B. McLeod, E. H. Shield, and the Registrar, with Mr. I. C. Malcolm.

Mr A. G. Gould was elected to the chair.

Pharmaceutical Register.—Gordon H. D. Webb (ex Great Britain) was registered.

Apprentices.—Daryle O. Chellis — Approval was granted for registration of transfer of indentures from Mr. W. Widdowson to Mr. G. M. Fleming.

Susan M. Haigh—Registration of Indentures was approved, subject to the completion of some formalities.

David Dixon—Approval was granted for cancellation of indentures. Mr. Dixon was transferred to Victoria.

David M. Tremayne—Registration of satisfactory completion of apprenticeship was approved.

Examinations (Old Syllabus) .--

Organic Chemistry—A. G. Mayhead, I. R. McIntosh, G. F. O'Brien, R. D. Sharma, T. J. Connolly.

Prescription Reading-T. J. Connolly.

Finance.—Accounts totalling £107/15/2 were passed for payment.

Prescriptions Presigned.—It was brought to the notice of the meeting that certain prescriptions were being made out in a nurse's handwriting over a doctor's signature for Dangerous Drugs. The Registrar was directed to make further inquiries.

Poisons Licence Application.—The Board decided to grant Mr. Roger B. Winspear, of Bicheno, Tasmania, a Poisons Licence.

Uniform Schedules.—Two copies of corrections to the Uniform Poisons Schedules were received and noted.

H. H. Pearce Essay Prize,-The Board decided that the

subject for the next H. H. Pearce Essay Prize would be "Emulsifying agents, old and new."

It was also decided that an exercise be set by Dr. Burgin for the subject and that the most outstanding papers be submitted for the prize.

J. L. Gould Prize.—Amendments made for the awarding of this prize in order to bring it in line with the new syllabus were adopted by the meeting. The members of the Board directed the Registrar to thank Mr. J. H. Gould for his generosity in donating a further £20 to this prize fund so as to provide for increased cost of prizes.

Selsun.—The fact that Selsun was being freely sold by hairdressers was brought to the notice of the meeting.

The meeting closed at 10 p.m.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

A General Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania was held in the Girl Guide Rooms, 47 Murray street, Hobart, on May 15, at 8 p.m.

Present: The President (Mr. E. H. Shield) was in the chair, and there were 30 members present.

Night of Meeting.—Miss Hurst raised the question of changing the night of meeting, and it was decided to recommend to the Council that the night be changed to the third Thursday.

Ball.—The meeting was advised that the students have arrangements in hand for a "Pharmacy Ball."

Address by Mr. Diprose.—At the conclusion of the formal business, Mr. Diprose, who was introduced by the Manager, Mr. G. S. George, of Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltu., gave a most interesting and informative address on Colour Photography.

Films.—Two very interesting films were shown by courtesy of Kodak. The President thanked Mr. George and Mr. Diprose, and his remarks were endorsed by acclamation.

Supper was then served by the Women Pharmacists.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY: COUNCIL MEETING

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on June 10, at 6.15 p.m.

Present: Mr. E. H. Shield (Chairman), Miss M. E. Purdon, Messrs. B. J. Shirrefs, L. J. McLeod, A. P. Brammall and the Secretary.

Parke, Davis Award.—A letter was received from Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., advising that a Badge and Brooch would in future be presented to winners of this award. Members commended this idea.

Pharmaceutical Conference Committee.—The meeting approved that Mr. B. J. Shirrefs, Mr. A. Fennell and the Secretary be authorised to operate the bank account of this Committee, and two of the three to sign cheques.

Visit to Pharmacy Department.—July 11 was fixed as the date for the visit to the Technical College Pharmacy Department and Chemistry Department.

Mr. Shirrefs advised that arrangements were well in hand and the invitation list was discussed.

The meeting closed at 6.45 p.m.

#### THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at 73 Liverpool street, Hobart, on May 27, at 8 p.m.

Present. — Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Messrs. D. R. Crisp, A. G. Gould, C. A. Robertson, K. H. Jenkins, E. H. Shield, A. Fennell, L. W. Palfreyman, and the Secretary.

Hospital Dispensing.—A letter was received from the Secretary of St. John's Hospital, acknowledging our advice re members who are prepared to provide a service for the hospital; but the other two hospitals did not comment on our list.

The meeting decided that further action should not be taken until after the next meeting.

Pricing Service.-In view of the financial position of the Branch consideration was given to the cost of the pricing service, and details of the South Australian service were discussed.

The Pricing Officer, Treasurer, and Secretary were instructed to consider the possibilities in relation to providing a less expensive service and to submit a report to the next meeting.

Visit of Federal President.—Advice was received that Mr. Eric Scott and Mr. Keith Attiwill will be in Ulverstone an June 23, and in Hobart on June 24. Arrangements have been made for a dinner and meeting at the Hotel Beltana.

Pricing Officers' Conference. - Mr. A. Pennell was appointed representative to attend the Pricing Officers' meeting to be held in Melbourne in August.

The meeting decided to submit the following remit for consideration at this conference-

"That over the counter retail price lists be discussed."

Reason: Cost of pricing service too heavy and also too difficult for assistants to operate.

Federal Trade and Commerce Conference.-Mr. E. H. Shield was appointed representative to attend this conference, to be held in Melbourne in August.

N.H.S. Schedule 2 Drugs .- A letter was received from the Southern Tasmanian Branch of the British Medical Association, regarding chemists advising patients that certain prescriptions were available under the N.H.S., when it was not the doctor's intention that they should be supplied as such, as they were not for any specific

After discussing this matter the meeting decided that reference should be made to the letter in the "Gilseal

The meeting closed at 9.30 p.m.

P.D.L. can arrange for all your insurances to fall due for renewal at a common date

#### **TOO MANY NEW DRUGS?**

One of the most interesting motions submitted for discussion at the Pharmaceutical Society's Branch Representatives' meeting in London next month comes from the Aberdeen and North-Eastern Scottish Branch. It says that too many new products are being introduced to the medical world, and under too many different names.

To judge from our New Prescription Products Supplenent, in an average month something like 16 new products will be introduced, each with a new brand name to identify and remember. Only a few are genuinely new products in the sense that they represent a real and novel advance in treatment. Some of the others are likely to be new brands of a drug already available from their meaning the remember that the product of the sense of th from other manufacturers. (Sometimes, as with prednisone and prednisolone, the same drug will appear from a number of different houses under a number of different names.) Some will be new combinations or formulations of drugs that are in themselves well established. For any one of them the pharmacist is liable to lished. For any one of them the pharmacist is haple to receive prescriptions, yet he can obviously not hope to be able to keep even a token stock of all of them. Quite apart from problems of storage and stock-keeping, and the great risk of being left with shelf-warmers, the cost itself would be prohibitive. To stock even "one of each size" of each new product introduced during the last five years would cost a fortune.

Aberdeen Branch has some ideas on how the flood of new products should be controlled. First, their motion says, new products should be "approved" before release, and approval would be given (if at all) only after at least a year of clinical trial in this country, in hospital

and (in a test area) in general practice.

This implies setting up some sort of approving body, either under Government auspices (like the Cohen Comeither under Government auspices (like the Cohen Committee), or sponsored by some independent body (like the Council on Chemistry and Pharmacy of the American Medical Association). The idea is tempting, but putting into practice would present some problems. For a single body to attempt to organise clinical trials of all new drugs might well be impossible. Certainly great delay would be inevitable, and patients might needlessly be deprived of drugs that would have done them good. And is a year necessarily the right period of time? What would have been the verdict on cortisone one year after it first became available in this country? Indeed, what would the verdict be today? Few potent modern drugs can ever be given the equivalent of the film world's "U" certificate. In the last resort it must be left to the prescriber to interpret all the available evidence in relation to the needs and susceptibilities of the individual patient.

The remaining points of the Aberdeen motion deal with commercial developments once a drug has received approval. The drug would be approved under one name only (presumably a name devised or selected by the British Pharmacopoeia Commission) and brands would be indicated by maker's name or trade mark only. There is nothing new in this suggestion, and a few years ago a number of pharmaceutical houses seemed to be adopting it voluntarily.

To both prescriber and pharmacist this method of naming has many advantages, but our impression is that it is rarely adopted now. Pharmaceutical manufacturers must live by persuading doctors to prescribe their products, and presumably experience has shown that a doctor will more readily remember a brand name than an approved name plus a manufacturer's initials. If all manufacturers were required to follow the same naming system, however, this objection would be overcome.

Finally Aberdeen proposes that a manufacturer who introduces or develops a new product should have sole rights for three years to enable him to recoup the cost of research or development. This might well lead to some heavy legal battles.

—Extract from "The Alchemist," April, 1957, Vol. 21,

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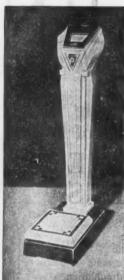
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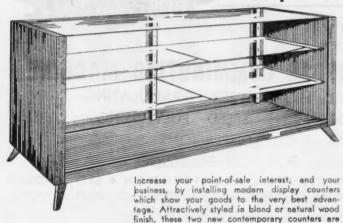
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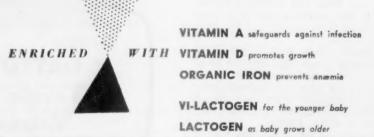




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